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The Fundamental Cause of Hard Times.

Louis F. Post, long noted as the able lieutenant of Henry George, the apostle of the single tax theory, has for some years been editor of *The Public* of Chicago. In a recent issue is published a very interesting article from his pen dealing with the various panics over a century. While, of course, he seeks to make strong points, in discussing these "panics," in support of his favorite theory, the article is well worthy of reproduction. Mr. Post writes:

SHORTAGE OF MONEY.

Financiers explain the present commercial disorder, about which there is so much optimism and so little hope, as a result of insufficient money. But this explanation is not in alignment with the facts. Money is more plentiful than it has been for years; and although it has been hoarded, the hoarding did not begin until the banks suspended cash payments. Moreover, the free use of checks and other substitutes for money has practically removed all the barriers to normal trade which could by any possibility be attributed to hoarding or to money scarcity from any other cause. Evidently a more radical explanation is necessary than a shortage of money.

LOSS OF CONFIDENCE.

The "man in the street" is nearer right when he refers owlishly to "loss of confidence." His explanation is at least as good as that of the medical men who account for deaths by "heart failure." But as they seek the curable causes of such deaths back of their climax in heart failure, so must the curable causes of hard times be sought back of their climax in "loss of confidence."

If we make this search, we shall find that the loss of confidence is in speculative values. So long as confidence in speculative values persists, we have what we are pleased to call "prosperity;" but when the limit of confidence is reached, the fever of speculation subsides and the chill of hard times sets in. Hard times are due to loss of confidence in speculative values.

But speculative values of what?

Of different kinds of commodities, to be sure; but always of commodities possessing two market characteristics—intense demand and monopolized supply.

No speculative value can long attach to anything which is not an object of general and intense desire, nor then, unless the supply is so monopolized that it does not readily respond to demand. If, on the one hand, the desire were neither intense nor general, prices couldn't rise high enough for a disastrous collapse, for demand would begin to shrink as soon as prices began to expand, and this would operate as a check upon further price expansion. If, on the other hand, the intensely-desired commodity were not monopolized, its price could not rise high enough for a disastrous collapse; for supply would then keep pace with demand, and this also would operate as a check upon price expansion. But when desire is intense enough to continue to enhance demand, and monopoly is strong enough to restrict supply, prices tend to rise to the limit of confidence, and thereupon there set in those speculations which end in a crash as soon

as loss of confidence in higher values becomes a factor in the market.

When that crash comes, the toppling over of the speculative structure wrecks legitimate industry also, because speculative business and legitimate business are so intimately related that any general paralysis of speculation tends to paralyze the whole commercial system.

THE TULIP CRAZE AS AN EXEMPLIFICATION.

In the history of the noted tulip craze of Holland about the middle of the seventeenth century, may be found a simple and impressive exemplification of the principle suggested above.

Desire had been widespread among the well-to-do classes for a root that produced a peculiar flower. At this stage the craze was not unlike those society fads of our own time over extraordinary chrysanthemums and orchids. But unlike these modern flower-manias, the tulip craze of Holland spread beyond the leisure classes. It grew from a mere class fad into a commercial speculation. So far did it invade the domain of commerce that as many as nine exchanges were established exclusively to deal in rare tulip bulbs, as we deal in these days in grain and stocks. Here was clearly present that intense general desire which, if the commodity desired be monopolized, causes the speculation that ends in general disaster. Although the tulip bulb was not an absolute monopoly, it was monopolized in great degree through the ownership of choice varieties and specimens, and this brought about the conditions of disaster—increasing general demand, monopoly of supply, speculative mania, collapse, depression.

While the craze lasted, the prices of tulip bulbs of special varieties ran up into the thousands of dollars, and titles to them were distributed in undivided interests, like titles to real estate, or turn-pikes, or canals, or railroads, or industrial trusts in later times. These interests were sold "short" and bought "long," and the shares in them were hypothecated as collateral for loans.

Yet the bulbs had no very great real value. Their values were almost wholly speculative. That is, they brought high prices on 'Change because there was confidence in a continued desire or demand for them, and in a continued monopoly of the supply.

So long as confidence in those two conditions prevailed, confidence in the speculative values of tulip bulbs held strong, and prices soared. Everybody who had an interest in tulip bulbs, or who was a tulip-bulb lawyer (and there were many such), or was a broker or dealer in tulip-bulb interests in any way, thought he was getting rich. Living in an era of "abounding prosperity," whether he used those words or not, not for worlds would he have disturbed confidence by "calamity howling" or "knocking." These fictitiously rich people spent money freely. They invested with the self-satisfied air of your successful business man before his fall. They borrowed one another's credit, and they lent their own. They figured as men of financial weight. They lived expensively. And with the fatuity of the optimistic man of affairs in all ages, they expected this golden era to last forever.

All went well enough while confidence in the continued speculative value of tulip bulbs lasted,

but after awhile confidence began to wane. At first only the more cautious speculators lost their confidence. No doubt they kept their feelings to themselves. Probably they continued to adjure everybody in classic Dutch, never to "knock" but always to "boost." But they unloaded their own tulip bulb interests, and they bought no more.

Of course, the tulip market soon began to sag, and then it sagged more and more, as other and still other optimists of the prudent sort gradually unloaded their tulip interests. And after the market had sagged a while it crashed.

Do we need to be told what happened then to the confiding people who had held to their tulip bulbs, while the more prudent optimists, singing paeans to Prosperity, were unloading? or to those upon whom they unloaded? Can we not imagine the calamities that engulfed all who had heavy investments in tulip-bulb interests? all who had pledged tulip-bulb interests as collateral and were loaded down with debt for which they had little else than tulip-bulb interests to show? Can we not realize the situation of the money lenders who held tulip-bulb collateral at say 60 per cent of market value? and of the tradesmen and the workers generally, who had claims upon "busted" tulip-bulb nabobs for goods supplied, or houses built, or service rendered?

Many a Dutch home was desolated, and doubtless many a placid Dutchman bewailed "the money famine." But if they were living now, those Dutchmen, they would see, as we can, that the true cause of their disaster was not scarcity of money, but general loss of confidence in the speculative values of tulip bulbs.

LESSON OF THE TULIP CRAZE.

Haven't we had commercial crises since, without tulip crazes? Certainly. But we have had none without the precise conditions, essentially, of the tulip craze. In them all there has been a period of speculation in one or more objects of intense desire, the supply of which has been monopolized; and this speculation has been so general and so intimately related to legitimate business, that when the speculative values have collapsed, the entire commercial system has suffered from the shock.

The things that acquire speculative value in greater or less degree according to expected demand, and to the obstacles thrust in the way of supply, include railroads, canals, street cars, maritime privileges, trading privileges, telephone and telegraph privileges, land monopolies of various kinds, and so on. Indeed, land monopoly is usually the controlling factor in all. Don't railroads, canals, turn-pikes, telephones, telegraphs and street cars depend upon monopolies of rights of way over the land? and are not maritime and trading and all other sea-going privileges usually valueless unless connected in some way with land monopoly? The only great exceptions, perhaps, are patent rights—using that term inclusively. These may be exclusive rights to use inventions, as under our patent laws; to manufacture money, as under our banking laws; or to manufacture or sell certain commodities, as under the monopoly regime of the "good Queen Bess." Even these patent privileges are so associated in use with landed monopolies that under our system of free trade in land their speculative values attach

very largely to land monopoly. So great is that effect, and so much larger are the speculative interests in land monopoly than in any other kind, that it may be fairly said that the speculative values which by collapsing produce industrial depressions, are the speculative values of land monopoly. These are the tulip-bulb values of modern speculation.

LESSON OF THE SOUTH SEA BUBBLES.

The two most noted commercial crises in Europe after the tulip craze were obviously caused by collapse of the speculative values of land monopoly. We allude to the "South Sea Bubble" and the "Mississippi scheme." Both were South Sea bubbles; that is, both were collapsed speculations in the American hinterland beyond the Mississippi River, which had been supposed to extend to the South Seas. The "Mississippi scheme," engineered by John Law, was French; the "South Sea Bubble" was a British imitation. Each was at its height, however, and each came to grief, at about the same time—1719 to 1720.

Speculation in the stock of the "Mississippi scheme" had reached 610 to 1 in August, 1719; and by April, 1720, it was at 2,050 to 1. Why? Because in 1719 the company had been granted by France a monopoly of the trade of the French possessions beyond seas, including especially the Mississippi country of North America. It was like a street franchise or a railroad grant of the present time; or a turnpike or canal franchise, or an anthracite coal deposit a hundred years or so ago. Everybody wanted a chance in this scheme for getting something for nothing.

After reaching 2,050 to 1, the stock collapsed even more rapidly than it had expanded. Why was that? Financial historians of one school say it was because paper money issued by the company came tumbling in for redemption in specie; financial historians of another school say it was because the paper money had unfortunately been made redeemable in specie. But the crucial point is why this money came tumbling in for redemption at all.

Loss of confidence? To be sure. But loss of confidence in what?

There is but one answer that the facts will sustain. It was loss of confidence in the speculative value of exclusive rights to exploit the producing and trading opportunities of the French landed possessions over seas.

The "South Sea Bubble" of England was a doublet to the "Mississippi scheme" of France. The South Sea Company had a monopoly of the South Sea trade, and the speculative value of its stock ran up rapidly to 1,000 to 1. Why? Evidently because of confidence in the great value of the privilege of monopolizing the trade and developing the productive opportunities of the hinterland of North America. The stock would doubtless have gone higher if some of the insiders—the British Pierpont-Morgans of that era—hadn't lost confidence early and began to unload upon an optimistic public. In a few days, at any rate, this stock had fallen from 1,000 to 1, down to 135, and then to nothing, bringing on a tremendous commercial crash.

Why?

Evidently from loss of confidence in the speculative value of those monopolized privileges in the North American hinterland, which had linked themselves in the market with legitimate business.

THE FIRST AMERICAN DEPRESSION.

The same relation of confidence in the speculative values of landed privileges to industrial depressions is manifest in the historic crises of the United States, of which there have been six since the Revolutionary War, the present being the seventh. The first was from 1784 until 1790.

There had been great prosperity in the Colonies during the latter part of the Colonial period; and though times were hard during the Revolution, this was accounted as one of the hardships of war. But the expectations of good times with peace were disappointed, and 1784 is noted as a black letter

year in the period of commercial distress that lasted into the 90's.

The common explanation, then as now, and as in every intermediate depression, was scarcity of money. There was naturally, therefore, a cry for more money; and much paper money was issued, and many were the laws which were passed to force its circulation. An old pamphleteer of the time, Pelatiah Webster, declared that the scarcity was not of money, but of confidence in securities. He was doubtless right. The fact that lands were sold for half their value, as the historians tell us, is far more significant of a period of speculative land values in anticipation of the good times to come with peace, than of scarcity of money.

THE SECOND AMERICAN DEPRESSION.

Between the first and second industrial depression in this country there was an interval of nearly twenty years—from about 1791 to about 1809. This interval was famous for prosperity. It was also notable for those phenomena of speculation that were characteristic of the tulip mania and of the South Sea bubbles. Western colonization stimulated speculation in Western lands. The discovery of anthracite coal deposits brought on speculation in mining stock. Textile manufacture enhanced the speculative value of material-producing land everywhere within reasonable reach, and by building up factory towns it gave an impulse to urban land values. Canal companies, bridge companies, turnpike companies, land companies were chartered, all with grants of privileges for levying tribute. And so confident were the public that these monopoly privileges would be extraordinarily profitable, that an era of wild investment set in, precisely the same in principle as that of the tulip bulbs and those of the South Sea trade. For a long time every one thought he was getting rich. But about the middle of the first decade of the new century, confidence in these speculative values was checked, and by 1809 the boom had burst.

The twenty years of "bounding prosperity" were now succeeded by fifteen of hard times throughout the East, relieved in the West by a brief interval of tulip-bulb prosperity. The rush of migration westward, due to hard times in the East, had been followed by a fever of speculation in Western lands; and when this incidental or intermediate boom collapsed, as collapse it had to do, it collapsed for the same reason that the tulip craze had, for the same reason that the Mississippi and the South Sea bubbles had, for the same reason that the boom from 1791 to 1809 had—from loss of confidence in speculative values. For the most part, if not altogether, these Western values were land values. Land went down in value with a rush in 1819—a fourth, a third, a half.

The collapse was attributed, as usual, to financial derangements, but isn't it plain that it must have been due to loss of confidence in land speculation?

After land values all over the country had in that fateful year reached the lower levels upon which profitable production was possible, signs of general revival were visible, and in a few years the long drawn out depression of 1809-1824, the second of our national history, with its short speculative diversion in the West, had come to an end.

THE THIRD AMERICAN DEPRESSION.

Hardly were the improved conditions following the second depression fairly realized than they began to generate anew the speculative mania which only could and in due time did in fact, produce the third depression, that of 1837-42.

Speculation in land values was again evident as early as 1826, about the time the Erie Canal had connected the Great Lakes with the sea. Railroad building began later to furnish opportunities for speculation in transportation monopoly in place of the canal and bridge stocks of the early part of the previous era of prosperity. In 1830 there were only 36 miles of railroad in the country, but by 1831 a mania for railroad building had spread throughout the nation, and speculation in railroads as well

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as in town lots and public lands was under full headway. Again we were in boom times. Again there was "bounding prosperity." But again it was that of the tulip bulb kind, and signs of collapse were in the commercial sky in 1833 and 1834, just as they were last spring and last summer.

When the inevitable crash of 1837 came, it was attributed by the financiers and their dupes to Jackson's circular requiring specie payments for public lands, much as the present crash is attributed by financiers and their dupes to Roosevelt's war upon Big Business. But Jackson's specie circular, if it caused the crash in any sense at all, caused it only as a pin prick may cause the collapse of a bladder already blown to the bursting point, caused it as the demand for specie caused the collapse of the Mississippi scheme already expanded by speculation to a point beyond which confidence could not go.

That the buying of public lands had risen from \$4,887,000,000 in 1834 to \$24,000,000,000 in 1836 is hint enough of the heights which land speculation must have reached. Railroad building had risen from 36 miles in 1830 to 1,273 in 1836, which gives a hint of the probable speculation in railroad stocks and in the lands of the territory which the "iron horse" was opening up.

Edward M. Shepard thus describes the phenomena in his "Martin Van Buren":

"It did not seem necessary to create wealth by labor; the treasures lay ready for whomever should first reach the doors of the treasure houses. To make easy routes to El Dorado of prairies and river bottoms was the quickest way to wealth. Roads, canals, river improvement, preceded, attended, followed these sudden settlements, this vast and jubilant movement of population. There was an extraordinary growth of 'internal improvements.' In his message of 1831, Jackson rejoiced at the high wages earned by laborers in the construction of these works, which he truly said were 'extending with unprecedented rapidity.' . . . If new lands at the West could be made accessible by internal improvements, the succession of seed-time and harvest had for a dozen years seemed no more certain than that the value of those lands would at once increase prodigiously. So the American people with one consent gave themselves to an amazing extravagance of land speculation. . . . Everybody thought himself richer and his labor worth more. . . . Lands near the cities and villages of the State (New York) had risen several hundred per cent in value, and were sold, not to be occupied by the buyers, but to be sold again at higher prices."

This speculation had to have its end, as had the tulip craze and the South Sea bubbles in Europe, and the boom period from 1791 to 1809 in this country, and for the same reason—loss of confidence in the continuance of speculative values. The end came in 1837, and what Mr. Shepard wrote of it in his "Martin Van Buren," half a century later, and twenty years ago, applies with wonderful exactness to conditions now. "Nature's vital and often hidden truth," he wrote, "that value depends upon labor, could no longer be kept secret by a few wise men. The suspicion soon arose that there was not real and available value to meet the demands of nominal value. The suspicion was soon bruited among the less as well as the more wary. . . . To many the crisis seemed merely a financial or even a great banking episode. Many friends of the administration loudly cried that the disaster arose from the treachery of the banks in suspending. Many of its enemies saw only the normal fruit of administrative blunders, first in recklessness, and last in heartless indifference. To most Americans, whatever their differences, the explanation of this profound and lasting disturbance seemed to lie in the machinery of finance, rather than in the deeper facts of the physical wealth and power of the trading classes."

As Mr. Shepard goes on to explain with considerable definiteness, those deeper facts could be gen-

eralized as loss of confidence in speculative land values.

THE FOURTH AMERICAN DEPRESSION.

Like thunder from a clear sky came the panic of 1857, the fourth in the American series of great depressions. It was heralded by the failure of one of the oldest banking institutions in the country—the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co.—an institution which had weathered the destructive storm of 1837. But the same conditions that made the depression of 1837 inevitable, had been gathering below the financial horizon long before the demoralizing thunder burst of 1857.

The industrial situation had been improving since 1842. Railroad building had been greatly increased, railroad rights of way, and the land both agricultural and urban which they served, grew in value; gold fields were discovered, which gave prodigious opportunities to the adventurous for getting easy money; free trade had stimulated commerce with all the world. As a result speculation in land values of various kinds, from railroad lines and mining stocks to city lots, had become intense. If speculation was not so spectacular in the period preceding the panic of 1837, it was nevertheless more widespread as to territory and more general as to population; and by 1857 it had reached a point at which confidence in speculative values was about exhausted. The real estate markets of the cities tell the story. In Chicago, for instance, a typical building site, worth \$45,000 in 1856—its highest point until then—fell to \$35,000 in 1857, and was down to \$28,000 in 1861, after which it rose again. With the beginning of the Civil War the depression of 1857 passed away, except at the South. Limited to its own resources, the South had no opportunity to recover industrially so long as the war lasted; but at the North the war itself revived industrial opportunities.

THE FIFTH AMERICAN DEPRESSION.

The activities which stimulated speculation at the North during the Civil War, extended over the nation when peace had come, and by 1873 conditions were similar to those that Mr. Shepard describes as having preceded the panic of 1837. Railroad stocks, mining stocks, and lands of every kind were in demand for re-selling at a profit, and speculative values rose enormously. Land in Chicago was higher than it had ever been, and higher than it got to be again until in the 80's. This was true also of New York, and doubtless of all the other large cities and most of the towns, and landed interests were mortgaged, and again mortgaged, and sometimes mortgaged again, and even again. Everybody was once more getting rich without working.

Until 1873 confidence in the continuance of speculative values was seemingly inexhaustible. But it had in fact been exhausted, and before the year was gone it had been lost. When Jay Cooke failed, the whole speculative house of cards began to tumble, and a period of hard times set in which lasted nearly ten years.

THE SIXTH AMERICAN DEPRESSION.

This period of hard times, the sixth in the weary series, a period well remembered yet for its economic suffering and terrors, was, like all the others, preceded by an era of confidence in the speculative values of land and caused by loss of that confidence.

Suburban lots had once more been platted and sold at high prices, to be sold again at higher prices. Once more railroad stocks, which represent land monopoly in some of its most important phases, and many other stocks which represent it in more or less important phases, had become the tulip bulbs of another speculative generation. Again the prices of these monopoly privileges had expanded to the bursting point. Again there was a pin prick through some disarrangement of the financial machinery. Again there was a collapse and a long period of industrial distress—from 1893 to 1898.

Confidence had been excited in the speculative

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value of a monopolized object of general and intense desire. So long as this confidence lasted, everything seemed to boom; but when this confidence was lost, the business structure toppled. It was the tulip bulb experience over again, but with real land monopoly instead of imaginary tulip-bulb monopoly as the subject of the craze—with land monopoly represented in building sites, in mining stocks, in railway franchises, and in consolidations that were based no more upon patents for inventions than upon rights to mineral and other landed opportunities.

THE SEVENTH AMERICAN DEPRESSION.

And so is it again today.

A year ago everyone "who was any one," thought he was getting rich. Times were as flush in the United States as they had been in Holland at the height of the tulip craze, as they had been in France at the height of the Mississippi venture, as they had been in England at the height of the South Sea speculation, as they had been in the United States just before every previous depression, from the first to the sixth. Speculation was rife; monopolies were rising in value; land in promising situations invited investment at more than it was worth for use; fortunes were turned over and over in Wall street, where speculative interests in land have found their readiest market in the form of corporation stocks; business was lively at small profits for managers and a "living wage" for workers; and the happy-go-lucky optimist beamed.

But confidence began to sag here and there. Mr. Morgan's was probably the first to go, for he made no investments after 1906, but turned millions of his interests into gold and into demand loans tightly secured. Gradually the word spread that personal expenditures were falling off, that collections were "hard," that some investments were not so good as they had been. Then there came a flurry, a puff of wind on the summer seas of finance, which carried down some business craft and warned other to trim sail. That was in August. In October the storm broke.

When the banks, for no reason apparent to most business men, stopped cash payments, it was clear enough to all but the fatuous or the crooked that the depression was here. The banks did not close for lack of money. It was for lack of confidence in the value of the securities that they held as collateral—securities which for the most part were titles in some form to speculative interests in some kind of land. They were in the plight of those money lenders of Amsterdam who had lent on the security of interests in tulip bulbs at 60 per cent of market value, and now saw tulip values receding.

There may be fluctuations before the worst comes, but it is all too evident that we have entered upon one of those periodical depressions of which the tulip craze is a whimsical instance, and the South Sea bubbles were primitive examples, and which in this country may be catalogued as the depressions of 1784-90, 1809-19, 1837-42, 1857-62, 1873-82, 1893-98, and 1907-??—the final date of the last being as yet a secret of the industrial fates.

THE LESSON OF IT ALL.

Without waiting for the answer the fates may have to give, is there no lesson to learn from what we of this country have already experienced? How long shall we go on permitting that monopoly of our planet which furnishes the basis of the speculation which, cycle by cycle, gives us a period of unwholesome investment followed by one of deadly depression? How long shall we fasten our minds upon the surface symptoms of these periods with microscopic attention, while ignoring altogether their evident and only slightly hidden cause?

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TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Last Sunday's meeting of the union was attended by a larger number of members than has turned out before in many months. All of the officers were present and the business was transacted without delay.

Applications for membership were received from W. L. Gordon and Clara M. Clark. Three candidates were initiated. The Membership Committee reported favorably on the applications of Washington Davis, F. L. Seward and Arthur S. Howe. W. C. Riegelhuth was transferred from the apprentice roll to the active list.

The Secretary reported that 39 traveling cards had been deposited during the month and 43 cards issued.

A delegation from the Retail Clerks' Association was granted the privilege of the floor and addressed the members on the subject of closing retail business houses at 6 o'clock each day, except Saturdays.

A communication was read from North Yakima (Washington) Typographical Union directing attention to an unfair concern known as the Washington Farmer Publishing Company.

The General Eight-Hour Committee of Akron, Ohio, composed of representatives of the printing trades unions of that place, presented a communication calling attention to some of the more important publications issued by the unfair Werner Company. A list of these books is published elsewhere in the LABOR CLARION. It was ordered that in the future the unfair list of the San Francisco Labor Council be read at each meeting for the information of members.

A request from the Central Federated Union of New York City that the union assist in an effort to have at least one of the new battleships to be built by the Government constructed at one of the navy yards was concurred in.

The delegates to the recent convention of the California State Federation of Labor submitted a comprehensive report of the deliberations of that body. Interesting reports were presented by the delegates to the Labor Council and the Asiatic Exclusion League.

The report of the Executive Committee showed three deaths during the month—Grace M. Calvert, Ed. Yerworth and L. M. Schnitzer. The committee also offered an amendment to the election laws, which, if adopted, will do away with placing the names of candidates on the ticket when there is no opposition for the office.

A resolution favoring the abolition of duty on white paper, wood pulp and the materials used in the manufacture thereof, was approved and our Congressional representatives will be notified to that effect.

Probably the most important action of the meeting was the concurrence in the recommendation of the Executive Committee that a special committee of five members, together with the President of the union, be created for the purpose of making a complete and thorough investigation of sanitary conditions of composing rooms. The committee is as follows: J. J. O'Neill, George Mitchell, L. Michelson, S. T. Sawyer and David Cooper.

A committee composed of S. T. Sawyer, representing the *Examiner* chapel; Frank Wandress, *Call*; David Cooper, *Chronicle*, and R. B. O'Reilly, *Bulletin*, offered several amendments to the scale of prices, which were laid over, under the rule, till the February meeting.

W. A. Rosetti, foreman of the *Evening Post*, announced that the publisher of that paper had refused to follow the action of the other papers in taking off the bonus, and would continue to pay the same in all mechanical departments.

C. A. Gage, for many years day foreman of the San Francisco *Call*, resigned the position on Wednesday, the 29th inst.

A recent letter from John C. Harding, organizer for Chicago Typographical Union, contains the information that three former Typothetae firms—M. A. Donahue & Co., the Campbell Company, and the Kelmscott Press—have granted the eight-hour day and will hereafter conduct union offices.



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ANNOUNCEMENT
of Fall and Winter**

Mr. Lyons invites his friends and the public generally to visit his new store, 771 Market St., and to inspect the finest line of Fall and Winter Cloths that has ever been displayed on the Pacific Coast. These goods range in price—for Suitings made to order, \$20 and up. Overcoats, from \$20 up and Trousers from \$5.50 up. The same lines may be found at all of Charles Lyons' stores. Please note the address.

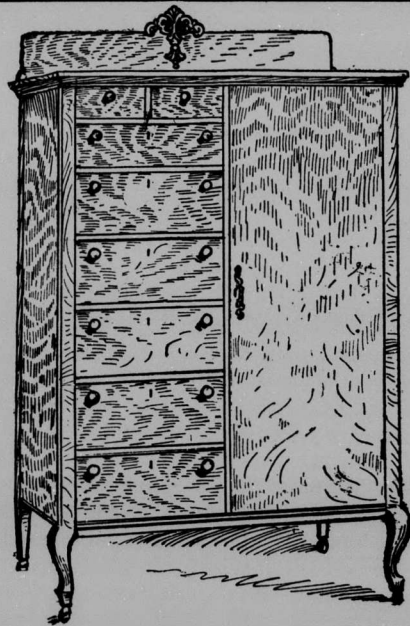
NEW DOWN TOWN STORE

771 MARKET STREET

731 Van Ness Ave.

1432 Fillmore St.

958 Broadway, OAKLAND



WARDROBE CHIFFONIER \$19.50
(OR AUTO VALET)

Built of clear white maple. On one side a commodious wardrobe, with hooks and coat hangers. The rest is taken up with tiers of drawers of every convenient size.

LOW PRICE AND EASY TERMS

Everything for a home. Credit for everything

STERLING

FURNITURE COMPANY

1049 Market Street

Opposite McAllister.

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting
Held January 24, 1908.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President Alexander in the chair; minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

CREDENTIALS—Milkers, Jos. Halter, vice Marcel Wille. Waiters, Phillip Dempsey, T. J. Crowley, vice W. H. Maguire, W. D. Scott. Stationary Firemen, Chas. Stryker, A. Beaver, M. Kelly. Coopers No. 131, M. Whelan, Chas. Wieda. Coopers No. 65, R. Gough, S. Larsen, F. Steffens. Garment Workers No. 131, May Cummings, Mary Fenton, Sarah Hagan, Mamie Miers, Mrs. Mary Johnson. Pile Drivers, T. D. Warwick, R. E. Moriarity, Jack McLean, Billy Dunn. Bakers No. 24, Wm. Wright, Dick Schwarting, S. K. Leman, Andrew Saunders, Ernest Seligman, Anton Wahl, Ed. Hoffman. Laundry Drivers, T. R. Angove, J. Connors, C. Dowling. Delegates seated.

COMMUNICATIONS—*Filed*—From Daniel O'Connell, relative to public ownership. From Sidney H. Gray, International Vice-President of Laundry Workers' Union, as to settlement of dispute between Local No. 26 and their International. From Royersford and Spring City Trades Council, acknowledging receipt of donation. From the Civic League of San Francisco, in reference to plague conditions. *Referred to Executive Committee*—From the tailoring firm of McMahon, Keyer & Steigler Bros., requesting a conference relative to boycott. From the National Association of Tenants of New York, with appeal for financial assistance. *Referred to Law and Legislative Committee*—From S. B. Costello, relative to damage suits against the United Railroads. *Referred to LABOR CLARION*—From the Coopers' International Union, giving names of unfair brands of flour. *Referred to Secretary and President*—(with instructions to attend meeting)—From the Merchants' Exchange, with invitation to attend meeting, called to consider plans relative to plague conditions. Communication from the Equal Suffrage League, requesting support of Council to secure action by the Legislature favoring woman suffrage; received, indorsed, and the Secretary ordered to refer same to unions with women members.

The Secretary announced that he had five communications bearing upon the Boilermakers' situation; one from the Iron Trades Council notifying Council that Lodge No. 205 cannot sign the proposed agreement because the last clause in same will conflict with the Iron Trades agreement. From Machinists' Union No. 68, containing resolutions requesting a reconsideration of the Council's action on last Friday evening. From Lodge No. 205, relative to withdrawal from the Council. From Louis Weyand and John Kane, representing Lodge No. 25 of the International Boilermakers, agreeing to have last clause of proposed agreement stricken out entirely. Secretary also read a telegram from W. J. Gillthorpe, Secretary-Treasurer of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, congratulating Council on their action in sustaining International's contention. Moved that Council reconsider its action in so far as the last clause of the proposed agreement is concerned; carried. Bro. Weyand was granted the privilege of the floor and spoke on the question before the Council. Moved that this Council accept the credentials of Lodge No. 25 of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, also those of Lodge No. 205 of the International Brotherhood. Moved to divide the question and take up the acceptance of credentials from Lodge No. 25 first; carried. Moved to accept the credentials from Lodge No. 25; carried. Moved to accept the credentials from Lodge No. 205, International Brotherhood. Moved to lay the above question on the table; carried—50 in favor, 9 against. Moved to reconsider that action taken relative to Lodge No. 205; carried. Moved to strike out the second clause of the proposed agreement.

Delegate Tracy raised a point of order on the motion that Lodge No. 205, not being affiliated with the A. F. of L., was not entitled to a seat in this Council. Chair ruled the point of order well taken. Delegate Macarthur appealed from the decision of the chair and gave as his reasons for so doing, that we had not received an official notice from the A. F. of L., sustaining that contention. President Alexander gave as his reason for ruling the point of order well taken, that he could take no other course according to our laws. The vote was 31 in favor and 51 against the decision. Moved that last clause in the agreement by which No. 205 was compelled to withdraw from the Council be stricken out; carried.

Bro. Misner called the Council's attention to the fact that there was a move on foot on the part of the Board of Supervisors to abolish the manufacturing department of the Department of Electricity. Moved that the Executive Committee be empowered to take such action as it deems necessary in this matter; carried.

Delegate Cornelius notified the Council that the General Strike Committee would meet on Saturday evening, January 25th. The Secretary was empowered to take the place of any member of the Council's committee absent at that meeting. Lodge No. 205 asked permission to withdraw its communication; permission granted. Moved to suspend the rules and proceed with nominations; carried.

Bros. Reardon and Licht declined nominations for President and Vice-President, respectively.

ADDITIONAL NOMINATIONS—President, J. W. Sweeney; Vice-President, J. A. Kelly; Financial Secretary, M. E. Decker; *Law and Legislative Committee*, J. K. Jones, Benj. Rosenthal; *Executive Committee*, Chas. Oliver, J. J. Breslin, H. Huber, Wm. P. McCabe; *Organizing Committee*, H. Altman, S. Fox, A. H. Erwin, Chas. Minert, Chas. M. Nicholson, H. Knobel, Theo. Johnson, J. J. Breslin, M. J. Shannon; *Label Committee*, Leo Michelson, Martin Noonan, J. W. Hogan, F. J. Pratt; *Directors of LABOR CLARION*, J. K. Jones, R. Cornelius, Chas. Radebold; *Asiatic Exclusion League*, C. H. Parker, E. H. Misner, A. J. Gallagher.

AUDITING COMMITTEE—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

RECEIPTS—Refund Telephone bill for January, \$3.25; Printing Pressmen, \$20; Pattern Makers, \$4; Steam Laundry Workers, \$40; Blacksmiths' Helpers, \$4; Soda Water Wagon Drivers, \$2; Coopers No. 65, \$6; Blacksmiths No. 168, \$8; Bootblacks, \$4; Bookbinders, \$6; Sugar Workers, \$12; Glass Blowers, \$6; Waitresses, \$6; Leo Michelson, on acct. of Label Calendar, \$65.55; Leather Workers, \$2. Total, \$188.80.

EXPENSES—Secretary, \$30; stenographer, \$20; postage, \$3; I. B. of Bookbinders for tickets, \$1; J. O. Walsh, Delegate to Asiatic League, \$110; Jno. Monahan Co., for printing, \$11. Total, \$175.

Adjourned at 12:30 a. m. Respectfully submitted,
ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

FAIR OR UNFAIR? WHICH?
SHEERIN'S LAUNDRY

was the first and only bundle work laundry that signed the schedule to employ union help when first presented last April and still employs them. Leave bundles at any of his several hundred branches located in barber shops and cigar stands in all parts of the city. Good union men boost Sheerin's Laundry. ***

Bindery Women, Local No. 125, will give a social on Saturday evening, February 8th, in Golden Gate Hall, Sutter street, near Steiner. Admission, 25 cents.

Governor Hanley, of Indiana, on January 13 issued a proclamation declaring martial law ended at Muncie.

"GREATEST GOOD TO THE GREATEST NUMBER."

It is now a recognized axiom that all successful effort comes as the result of organization. While reform movements have one or more individuals responsible for their existence, it is the concentration of purpose added to numbers that wins. The modern trade union has been criticised, justly and unjustly, but its underlying principles are founded on the greatest good to the greatest number and the laudable desire to remedy conditions at times intolerable and always capable of improvement.

The labor movement sometimes needs to be saved from its friends. Restriction of membership, high initiation fees, the false idea that men have not an equal right to live and work, with here and there an organization refusing them admittance, and other abuses that might be named, are recognized by the student of the questions of the day as wrong. We might as well be candid. It pays, even though it may not always be popular.

The trade union is an important factor in assisting women to improved conditions. "Equal pay for equal work" has long been the slogan of those trades and callings shared between the sexes. The injustice of taking advantage of the weak simply because of the want of strength is apparent to all fair-minded persons.

The trade union is ever vigilant in opposition to child labor. This appalling system of making money at the expense of sapping the life blood of members of the coming generation is a source of regret and wonder—not only to our citizens but also to investigators from foreign lands. Lack of education is a menace to any country. Stunting of physique degrades a people. Laws remedying this condition of affairs are lobbied against by interests not exactly impersonal or patriotic.

The Glass Workers Association of Minetola, in Southern New Jersey, has taken seventy-five children from the unhealthy work of the glass factories and sent them to school, at the same time paying the small salaries that they were accustomed to. In one of the Southern States a typographical union is paying for the education of future citizens of the republic who a few months ago were employed in a mine. Of the disinterestedness of those associated with the labor movement in preserving the children of both sexes other instances might be named. Suffice it to say that the trades unionist stands with those forces that have for their object the elevation and not the degradation of childhood.

A compilation of trades union statistics in the principal countries of the world places the number of members in good standing at 9,000,000, or 1,000,000 more than last year. Germany contributes a gain of 400,000, which outstrips Great Britain and nearly overtakes the United States. At this time the United States and Canada have about 2,300,000 members, whereas last year Germany had 2,215,000. The unions of Great Britain were credited with a membership of 1,888,000 last year. Five European countries have more trades union members than the States of New York, but New York outranks Russia, Hungary and Spain, as well as the smaller countries.

Operations have been resumed at the plant of the National Rubber Company, at Bristol, R. I., after a suspension of one month. More than 1500 operators were given work.

A party of 300 unemployed men went to the Boston City Hall recently, and presented to Mayor Hibbard a set of resolutions asking that the city give them work.

Between 3,000 and 4,000 Illinois Central Railroad employes have been dropped from the company's payrolls on account of the financial situation.

Don't buy the *Ladies' Home Journal*, *Saturday Evening Post*, *Delineator* and *Red Book*. They are unfair.

LABOR COUNCIL ELECTION.

The semi-annual election of officers of the San Francisco Labor Council will take place at the regular meeting this (Friday) evening. Following are the candidates, together with the unions with which they are affiliated:

President—J. W. Sweeney, Pattern Makers; Jos. Verra, Bartenders.

Vice-president—J. A. Kelly, Machinists; Max E. Licht, Retail Shoe Clerks.

Recording Secretary—Andrew J. Gallagher, Photo Engravers.

Financial Secretary—J. J. Kenny, Steam Fitters; M. E. Decker, Milk Drivers.

Treasurer—D. McLennan, Machine Hands.

Sergeant-at-Arms—P. O'Brien, Brewery Workmen.

Trustees (three to be elected)—J. W. Spencer, Musicians; J. W. Hogan, Photo Engravers; Charles Schuppert, Musicians.

Law and Legislative Committee (five to be elected)—Jas. Bowlan, Hackmen; C. H. Parker, Typographical; Theo. Johnson, Waiters; J. K. Jones, Retail Shoe Clerks; B. B. Rosenthal, Upholsterers.

Executive Committee (thirteen to be elected)—Chas. Schilling, Soap Workers; T. R. Angove, Laundry Wagon Drivers; D. Schwarting, Bakers, No. 24; F. J. Pratt, Tailors; Chas. Cordes, Street Carmen; A. C. Rose, Waiters; Geo. A. Tracy, Typographical; J. O'Fallon, Stable Employees; T. D. Warwick, Pile Drivers; Frank McGovern, Milk Wagon Drivers; D. J. Murray, Butchers; J. J. O'Neill, Typographical; P. O'Brien, Brewery Workmen; Wm. P. McCabe, Iron Molders; Chas. Oliver, Sugar Workers; J. J. Breslin, Gas Workers; H. Huber, Cooks' Helpers.

Organizing Committee (nine to be elected)—J. O. Walsh, Iron Molders; H. Altman, Press Feeders; S. Fox, Retail Clerks; A. H. Erwin, Machinists; J. J. Breslin, Gas Workers; Chas. Minert, Sugar Workers; Chas. Siskron, Carriage and Wagon Workers; M. Nicholson, Upholsterers; H. Knobel, Cigarmakers; Theo. Johnson, Waiters; M. J. Shannon, Milk Wagon Drivers.

Label Committee (eleven to be elected)—Leo Michelson, Typographical; Martin Noonan, Tailors; J. W. Hogan, Photo Engravers; F. J. Pratt, Tailors.

Directors of LABOR CLARION (three to be elected)—J. K. Jones, Retail Shoe Clerks; R. Cornelius, Street Carmen; Chas. Radelbold, Printing Pressmen.

Asiatic Exclusion League (three to be elected)—C. H. Parker, Typographical; E. H. Misner, Machinists; Andrew J. Gallagher, Photo Engravers.

PRODUCTS OF NON-UNION LABOR.

Trade unionists and their friends should remember that the publications contained in the following list are produced under non-union conditions, the shorter workday being refused their union printers:

The Reliable Poultry Journal, Quincy, Ill.

All works of the Werner Company, of Akron, Ohio.

All of the patterns and publications of the Butterick Publishing Company.

The Saturday Evening Post and Ladies' Home Journal, the product of the Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia.

Century Magazine, Smart Set, St. Nicholas, World's Work, Black Cat, Monthly Magazine, Men and Women, the Housekeeper and Lippincott's Magazine.

Good Housekeeping, Farm and Home, Orange Judd Farmer, New England Homestead, American Agriculturist and Current Events, printed by the Phelps Publishing Company, of Springfield, Mass.

Smoke Gold Crumbs and Queen Quality tobacco. Union made.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and Secretaries' Office, No. 68, Haight Street.

The usual weekly meeting of the Board of Directors was held on January 28th. President C. H. Cassasa presiding.

Messrs. A. J. Mefert and M. I. Isaacson were admitted to membership by initiation, and M. Cabrera, of Local No. 174, New Orleans, on transfer. Mr. J. J. McGarvie, of Local No. 8, Milwaukee, was admitted to full membership in the M. M. P. U. The application for membership of Miss M. E. Randolph was laid over one week.

Mr. E. Steffens has been reinstated to membership, and Mr. F. P. Baker, of Local No. 209, Goldfield, has resigned through withdrawal of transfer card.

The interest shown in the administration of the affairs of the union by the Board of Directors in office since January 9, 1908, has occasioned comment of the most favorable character. The attendance at Board meetings to date could hardly be better, and the patient attention to duty is evidenced by the length of the meetings that have been held.

Fresh impulse was given to the movement of securing employment for members at the Board meeting held on January 21st, when instruction was given the Agitation Committee to make every proper and legitimate effort to unionize such resorts and establishments as might require the services of members. The committee submitted a report showing satisfactory progress to the Board meeting of January 28th, and was given ample authority to deal with prevailing conditions as may be needful.

Word has been received that Ulrich Feär, formerly employed by the M. M. P. U., to take charge of headquarters when located at 39 Fourth street, died January 10th in New York City, of dropsy. He will be remembered by many members on account of his good natured kindness. While not a member he had, by reason of his long connection with the organization, come to be almost regarded as such, and took great interest in the union's success. The deceased leaves two adult sons residing in Switzerland, of which country he was a native. The news of his death will be a shock to his many friends and acquaintances, by whom he was believed to be in the best of health.

"WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home, where it can be conveniently referred to. Officers of unions are requested to have the list posted weekly on bulletin boards at headquarters.

Golden Gate Cloak and Suit House and Pacific Cloak and Suit House, Market street, between Taylor and Jones.

Triest & Co., jobbers of hats.

Bekin Van and Storage Company.

National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.

Kullman, Salz & Co., tanners, Benicia, Cal.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company.

Butterick patterns and publications.

M. Hart, furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore street.

Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.

Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk street.

McMahon, Keyer & Steigler Bros., 1711 O'Farrell and Van Ness avenue and Ellis street, tailors.

A. T. Becraft, carriage manufacturer, Twenty-third and Bartlett streets.

Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness avenue.

Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend street.

American Tobacco Company.

McRoskey Sanitary Bedding Company, Golden Gate avenue and Gough street.

Brockton Shoe Co., 1025 Fillmore street.

Guadaloupe Dairy.

Terminus Barber Shop, J. F. Brown, proprietor, 16 Market street.

Golden Gate Stables, 806 Buchanan.

Lundstrom Hats

Five Stores:

1178 MARKET ST.

64 MARKET ST.

1600 FILLMORE ST.

530 HAIGHT ST.

2640 MISSION ST.

Union Hats; That's All

Any Grade \$2.50 to \$5.00

Employs Only Union Men in All Its Departments

PATRONIZE

Home Industry

DRINK

WUNDER BREWING CO.'S

**WUNDER
BEER**

A San Francisco Product of Unexcelled Quality—Bottled by

Wunder Bottling Co.

340 Eleventh St., S. F.

The First Firm in San Francisco to Use the Union Label on Bottled Beer.

DEMAND THIS LABEL



On Your Printing

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union concern.

PRINTING
ANYTHING FROM A CARD TO A BOOK

WE PRINT THE
LABOR
CLARION

PRINTED
KEARNY 1908

WALTER N.

BRUNT Co.

391 JESSIE ST.

BADGES
BANNERS
LABEL
BUTTONS

AT FIFTH, S. F.
OPP. U. S. MINT

ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE.

The Executive Board of the Asiatic Exclusion League met at 10 Turk street on the 25th inst. In the absence of the President and Vice-President, Delegate Benham was elected Chairman pro tem.

CREDENTIALS AND COMMUNICATIONS:—The following credentials were received for delegates to the Interstate convention to be held at Seattle, February 3, 1908:

From the Asiatic Exclusion League of Vancouver, certifying to the names of A. W. von Rhein, J. E. Wilton, J. E. Armishaw, Rev. Dr. Fraser, C. Lear, H. B. Wand, and S. J. Gothard. Alternates, Mr. Dougan and Mr. Coutt.

From Asiatic Exclusion League of California, submitting the name of Frank McGowan.

From Electrical Mechanics No. 1 of California, submitting the name of Frank Greenwood.

From the Building Trades Council of Alameda County, submitting the name of R. M. Hamb.

From State Building Trades Council of California, for A. E. Yoell and A. L. Hollis.

From the San Francisco Building Trades Council, for O. A. Tveitmoe.

From Marine Cooks and Stewards' Association of the Pacific, for Arthur Knowles and H. Gerstman.

From International Association of Steam Engineers, for B. F. Dunseth.

From Central Labor Council of Bellingham, Washington, for L. L. Gifford.

From International Printing Pressman and Assistants of North America, for Earl White.

From Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers of Eureka, for Henry C. Pape.

From the Central Labor Council of Tacoma, for M. M. Hall.

From Carpenters No. 1082, for A. L. Lidstrom.

From Laundry Wagon Drivers of San Francisco, for C. C. Carroll.

From the San Francisco Labor Council, for J. O. Walsh.

The above credentials were referred to the convention for approval.

The following credentials were received for delegates to the California League:

From Riggers and Stevedores, for L. E. Richardson, Hugh McKeivitt and John H. Nolan.

From Machinists, Junior Order No. 1, for A. Sandell, M. Lingeleser and A. J. Lundie.

From Upholsterers No. 28, for B. B. Rosenthal, A. J. Morris and Chas. Muller.

From Millmen No. 422, for Frank Schmitz, Paul Necke, Thos. Black and J. A. Miller (alternate).

The above credentials were referred to the League for approval.

From the office of Mayor Taylor, enclosing letters from R. J. Hobbs of Guilford College, North Carolina, and Edwin F. Kram, Pittsburg, Pa., requesting information in reference to our question; received and granted.

From the University of Omaha, Edgewood Public School, T. H. Liggitt of Wooster, Ohio, Roy F. Shields, Salem, Oregon, and Cleo P. King of Washington, requesting the League's publications and leaflets; received and granted.

From Mr. M. Barnes, Salt Lake City, asking for information and advice relative to the forming of a permanent organization in that city; received, and the Secretary directed to forward all the necessary information.

From Typists of Sacramento and Carpenters of Monterey, sending in signed petitions in reference to our movement; received, and the Secretary directed to forward the same to Congress.

From the Bureau of Immigration, submitting their regular monthly report on the inward passenger movement for December, 1907, advising that 1,670 Japanese had entered America for that month; received, and referred to the Committee on Publicity and Statistics.

From Stage Employees of Oakland, Carpenters

No. 1082, Woodsmen of Fortuna, remitting their regular monthly contributions; received and acknowledged.

From Yale University, acknowledging receipt of the League's publications; received and filed.

From the State Building Trades Council of California, advising that the following resolution had been unanimously adopted by that body:

"SANTA CRUZ, Jan. 14, 1908.

"WHEREAS, The presence of Asiatics upon United States soil is detrimental to the best interests of our people, having a tendency to debase the morals, degrade the white wealth-producers and endanger the peace of our land; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the State Building Trades Council of California, in annual convention assembled, this 15th day of January, 1908, demand of the California Representatives in the Congress of the United States that they use their voice and vote in Congress in support of an Exclusion Law excluding in its provisions all Asiatics from the United States, with the proper authorization and appropriation for the rigid enforcement of the same."

BILLS—The following bills were audited and ordered paid:

T. McCarthy, salary.....	\$15.00
Jas. D. Graham, salary.....	15.00
A. E. Yoell, salary.....	35.00
Albert Grahame, four days' services.....	8.00
Postage.....	8.00
Wells, Fargo & Co.....	2.70
Hugh McKeivitt, expenses to Santa Cruz....	9.00

SECRETARY'S REPORT—The Secretary reported having attended to all routine work, the answering of a large number of requests for information, the sending out of the League's petitions and publications and the employment of a messenger for four days. The report was received and approved.

COMMITTEES—Organization and Finance—Progress.

Publicity and Statistics—Reported having a pamphlet submitted by the League in hand, and asked for further time, which was granted.

Mr. Theodore Pinter addressed the Board in relation to the petitions which the League is sending out in reference to the exclusion of Asiatics, and proposed that the League engage help, at a nominal cost per day, and station them at prominent parts of the city to solicit signatures of our citizens for the same. The matter, after some discussion, was deferred for two weeks.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS—Several delegates inquired as to the time of departure for the San Francisco delegation to the convention in Seattle. On motion, the Secretary was directed to inquire into the details and notify delegates at the earliest possible date.

Delegate Benham reported that as fraternal delegate to the State Building Trades convention at Santa Cruz, he arrived in that city Tuesday morning, January 14th, and on the following morning was received and presented to the convention by President P. H. McCarthy, where he was given the floor for over an hour, and a rising vote of thanks extended to him for his efforts in behalf of Asiatic Exclusion. The delegate further reported that he remained at the convention until Friday and addressed the banquet, at which gathering the Mayor and representatives of the business interests of Santa Cruz were present. The question of Asiatic Exclusion was brought to the attention of the guests, who were apparently deeply impressed with its importance.

A. E. YOELL, Secretary-Treasurer.

DRAWING

A knowledge of drawing is of inestimable value to any mechanic who wishes to advance. You can secure careful individual instruction in mechanical and architectural drawing by enrolling in the Evening School of Drawing. San Francisco Business College, 733 Fillmore st. ***

Demand union-labeled products on all occasions.

TWO STORES**HANSEN & ELRICK**

**MEN'S FURNISHERS
AND HATTERS**

1105-1107 FILLMORE STREET
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FORMERLY EXAMINER BLDG.

**SORENSEN CO.**

RELIABLE

Jewelers and Opticians

Repairing our Specialty
Eyes Examined FREE

Alarm Clocks, 60c. up

Established for ten years on Sixth St
near Mission, now located at

715 MARKET ST., near Third
1255 Fulton St., near Devisadero
2593 Mission St., near 22d

22K, 18K, 14K Gold Wedding Rings
PHONE CONNECTION TO ALL STORES

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY

526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Guaranteed Capital.....	\$1,200,000.00
Capital actually paid up in cash.....	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	1,428,855.93
Deposits December 31, 1907.....	36,907,687.50
Total Assets.....	39,529,434.87

Remittance may be made by Draft, Postoffice, or Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Money Orders, or coin by Express.

Office Hours: 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 7 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

OFFICERS—President, N. Ohlandt; First Vice-President, Daniel Meyer; Second Vice-President, Emil Rohte; Cashier, A. H. R. Schmidt; Assistant Cashier, William Herrmann; Secretary, George Tourny; Assistant Secretary, A. H. Muller; Goodfellow & Eells, General Attorneys.

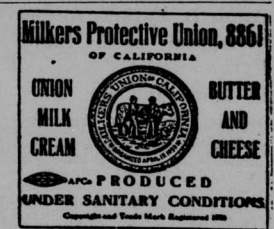
BOARD OF DIRECTORS—N. Ohlandt, Daniel Meyer, Emil Rohte, Ign. Steinhart, I. N. Walter, J. W. Van Bergen, F. Tillmann, Jr., E. T. Kruse and W. S. Goodfellow.

**UNION MEN
and WOMEN**

Insist that your Dairyman or Grocer furnish you MILK, CREAM, BUTTER and CHEESE bearing this Label.

The Label is placed on Cans, Bottles and Packages. It is a guarantee of Union Labor and Sanitary Goods.

Any one desiring Union Milk should correspond with Secretary of Milkmen's Union. Address, 3854 Mission street.

**SAMUEL McFADDEN & CO.
Undertakers**

The firm of McFadden, McBrearty & Green having dissolved partnership, all bills due the late firm are payable at the parlors of Sam'l McFadden & Co., 1070 Haight St. near Baker. Tel. Park 12.

Fredericksburg
BEST
BOTTLE BEER.

SOLD BY
2,000 DEALERS WHY?

LASH'S
KIDNEY & LIVER
BITTERS
A PLEASANT LAXATIVE
NOT INTOXICATING

LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council.

Office S. F. Labor Temple - 312-316 Fourteenth St.
Telephone, Market 2853

Entered at Postoffice, San Francisco, Cal., as second-class matter.



A. F. OF L. APPEALS FOR FINANCIAL AID

Under date of the 24th inst., the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor issued the following circular, urgently calling upon affiliated organizations for financial aid "in defense of free press and free speech":

To All Organized Labor—GREETING: Justice Gould, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, has issued an injunction against the American Federation of Labor and its officers, officially and individually.

The injunction *invades the liberty of the press, the liberty of speech*. It enjoins the American Federation of Labor, or its officers from printing, writing, or orally communicating the fact that the Buck's Stove and Range Company has assumed an attitude of hostility toward labor, and that organized labor has made this fact known, and asks its friends to use their influence and purchasing power with a view of bringing about an adjustment of all matters in controversy between that company and organized labor. The injunction is of the most sweeping character, and it, as well as the suit in connection therewith must, of necessity, be contested in the courts, though it reach the highest judicial tribunal of our country.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has retained the services of Hon. Alton B. Parker, former Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, and Messrs. Ralston and Siddons as counsel to defend the rights of labor and the more general rights of all our people involved in this injunction and suit; the rights, as we have said, of the *freedom of press* and the *freedom of speech*.

The Norfolk Convention of the American Federation of Labor authorized the levying of an assessment of one cent per member of affiliated organizations for this case and gave the Executive Council power to levy additional assessments, if necessary. One of these assessments has been levied, but it is found to be insufficient to meet the exigencies and needs of the case.

We believe that organized labor, its membership and its friends, would prefer to make voluntary contributions of financial aid rather than additional assessments be levied.

Because of the necessity to defend the fundamental rights of *free speech* and *free press* of the working people to-day, and which may involve the freedom of the press and the freedom of speech of all our people in the future, we appeal to all unions and union members, and the friends of justice to contribute as promptly and as generously as they can, in order that a legal defense fund may be at the disposal of the American Federation of Labor to defend the rights of labor, and the rights of our people before the courts.

Send all communications direct to Frank Morrison, 423-425 G Street Northwest, Washington, D. C., who will send receipt for same. Fraternally yours,
SAML. GOMPERS, President.

Attest: FRANK MORRISON, Secretary.

JAMES DUNCAN, First Vice-President; JOHN MITCHELL, Second Vice-President; JAMES O'CONNELL, Third Vice-President; MAX MORRIS, Fourth Vice-President; D. A. HAYES, Fifth Vice-President; DANIEL J. KEEFE, Sixth Vice-President; WM. D. HUBER, Seventh Vice-President; JOS. F. VALENTINE, Eighth Vice-President; JOHN B. LENNON, Treasurer, Executive Council, American Federation of Labor.

COST OF LIVING.

In an exchange, Mr. Albert Britt discusses "The Actual Cost of Living." The title itself implies that much that is said on this subject is misleading, and this is what the writer undertakes to show.

As an introduction Mr. Britt mentions the fact that not long ago the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics said that in 797 stores in Boston 45,482 debtors, or about 7½ per cent of the population of that city, were on the hopeless list, and they owed over half a million dollars. It is not to be believed that all these people are dishonest; they have simply made a failure in the struggle to make both ends meet.

In two bulletins issued last year by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor there was a comparison of the cost of living and the average incomes in 1905 and in the period 1890 to 1899. One bulletin gave prices in a number of classes of articles, showing an advance in all those enumerated over the former period of 15.9 per cent. A later bulletin shows the average earnings per week to be 14 per cent higher in 1905 than in the period from 1890 to 1899. This left the cost of living about 2 per cent in the lead.

Mr. Britt does not think that this tells the whole story. It does not show how large a part of our annual incomes are expended for one or another of the different items. He endeavors to supply this deficiency from figures furnished by the Bureau of Labor at Washington. Households to the number of 25,446, with about five to the family, have been canvassed and show this result: The average annual income per family is \$751.34; average expenditure, \$689.61; differences, \$61.73. Of the expenditures \$114.83 are for rent, \$37.53 for fuel, \$97.39 for clothing, \$305.32 for food, and \$148.73 for all other purposes. In 1906 the family spent \$71.28 more for food than in 1897, \$18.32 more for clothing than in 1897, and \$7.99 more for fuel and light than in 1894.

Dun's Index figures a considerable increase for 1906 over 1905. In Dun's Index, however, rent is not included, nor are taxes or the principal and interest on mortgages. The report of the Bureau of Labor for April, 1907, shows that during 1906 commodities to the number of 258 had reached a higher point than in any other year since 1890. The average was 5.6 per cent above 1905, and 36.5 per cent above 1897, the year of lowest prices since 1890. Out of 258 commodities only two showed a decrease since 1905, and these were farm products and drugs. It is objected to the bulletin of the Department of Commerce and Labor dealing with wages that they are translated into terms of food only, to the neglect of other expenses. The results reached are therefore attacked, and it is pointed out that Dun's Index figures give 50 per cent value to the food products to 25 of the Labor Bureau. Mr. Francis B. Forbes, in the publications of the American Statistical Society, has taken the Labor Bureau increase in the Index figure of 29.2 and Dun's of 38.7 since 1897, and has taken a mean between them, which he puts at 36.6. Hence Mr. Britt thinks it not excessive to put the cost of living at 40 per cent higher for the end of the decade closing with the present year than it was at the beginning. If he is correct, the expenses of living have increased faster on an average than wages, and this is what he claims.

The National Association of Manufacturers have formed an "inner circle" for the publication of matter pertaining to trade union leaders. The name of the new association is "The Century Association Syndicate."

Hereafter the Street Carmen's Union will meet on the second and fourth Mondays of each month, in Union Hall, Labor Temple.

Ask your dealer for union-label collars and cuffs.

SUPREME COURT GOVERNMENT.

Following is an address delivered before the Economic Club of Boston, by Prof. Franklin H. Giddings, of Columbia University.

It was a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States who, in a public address remarked: "This country is full of constitutional lawyers just now. Words and phrases are given more elasticity than rubber, and so stretched as to include everything which an excitable people clamor for."

We must regret that Mr. Justice Brewer did not add to this information a specific statement as to whether, in his judgment, at least five of the nine honorable justices of the Supreme Court may always be discovered and counted among these constitutional lawyers, by whom words and phrases "are given more elasticity than rubber." There is a prevalent notion in the mind of the American people that such is, indeed, the fact.

Of this at least we may rest assured, that neither Mr. Justice Brewer nor any other of his honorable colleagues would allege that the Supreme Court since the Civil War has uniformly regarded the letter of our written constitution as an inelastic quantity. Not one of them venture to claim that the court has undeviatingly upheld the principle laid down by Chief Justice Marshall, that "the intelligent men who framed our constitution and the people who adopted it, must have understood and employed words in their natural sense and to have intended what was said."

Any such contention would open the way to a series of questions too embarrassing for any tribunal whatsoever to answer. For it would compel the intelligent skeptic to inquire how, then, it happened that at one time the Supreme Court assured us that Congress had power to create a legal tender paper money, and at another time assured us that any exercise of such power was in violation of constitutional law; or how it could happen that an income tax could be constitutional at one period in our history, and by the easy device of a technical playing upon a few words and phrases in no way vital to the plain intent of the congressional statute, could be made unconstitutional at a later period. It would compel our skeptic further to ask how does it happen that, if words and phrases are held to be inelastic and unmistakable, our constitutional law so frequently in the judgment of five justices prescribes one thing, while in the judgment of the four other justices it prescribes a diametrically opposite thing.

SUPREME COURT ASSUMES POWER TO INTERPRET THE CONSTITUTION.

It is useless to press this point. The quite obvious and undenied fact is that the Supreme Court has the power to assume that the words of the constitution are inelastic, or to assume at discretion that they are more elastic than rubber—may, than heated air—and, according as it adopts the one attitude or the other, it leaves the constitution as it was made by the convention and by the people in the exercise of their constitution amending power, or it creates a totally different constitution, and thereby a totally different set of practical consequences from those that could come into existence under a strict construction.

In a word, stripping the question of technicalities, it seems to the lay mind entirely certain that when the Supreme Court, under the leadership of Marshall, logically assumed authority to declare an enactment of Congress unconstitutional, it did inevitably by implication assume authority to *recreate the constitution for practical purposes*. Whether or not it has already exercised such authority and power I leave to others to discuss, and, if possible, to decide. My purpose is merely to raise the question whether it is consistent with any plan of government by the people, for the people, that the actual constitutional system, to which legislation and administration must accommodate themselves, should, for all practical purposes, be created by a tribunal of nine elderly gentlemen, holding office for life.

This question is not now raised for the first time in the history of constitutional government. It was raised in those critical days for English liberty when Coke, on the one hand, and Lord Bacon, on the other hand, contended for and against the authority of the judges to be final arbiters of constitutional law. The story of this struggle, as told by Gardiner in the third volume of his monumental history, is one of the most significant chapters in the great drama of the rise of the English people as a self-governing commonwealth.

Bacon contended that lawyers, like clergymen, with their passion for logical refinement and their lack of personal experience of the everyday life of men, are not the proper stuff of which to make broad-minded statesmen. Be this as it may, Bacon carried his point against Coke. The legislative branch of the government, instead of the judicial, was made in England the dominant power. The consequences are familiar to all. The British Parliament is the legal sovereign in the United Kingdom. The people can there express their will with a directness which in America is altogether impossible. In actual practice the legislative body has become a sober and responsible body, and for the all-sufficient reason that the necessity of assuming responsibility creates the sense of responsibility as a habit of the human mind.

This elementary and well demonstrated moral fact is a sufficient reply to those who say that, while we do indeed desire and believe in government by the people, we should guard against popular clamor and mob action, as zealously as we guard against despotism. But there is another answer also, which in its turn is sufficient and conclusive. Popular government should be, in the long run it must be, an expression of the sober second thought. But it must be the sober second thought of the people themselves. The thought of nine justices, whether it be first or second thought or third thought is no more popular government than is the ukase of the czar of the Russians.

PEOPLE SHOULD AMEND CONSTITUTION WHEN NECESSARY

The constitution provides for amendment by the people acting through Congress and the State Legislatures in a prescribed way, or through a constitutional convention. It does not provide for overt and formal amendment by the Supreme Court. Powers not granted to the federal government are, as the letter of the constitution says, reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

How, then, has it happened that as a matter of practical fact the powers not delegated to the federal government, including the power to amend the constitution, have come more and more to be exercised in effect, although, of course, never openly and confessedly by the federal Supreme Court.

The answer, I think, is this: No nation on earth can go on forever living according to the letter of a scheme of government laid down for it by its ancestors. In a thousand ways the conditions of existence change, and life is a never ceasing adjustment of the organism to its environment. A living nation expands. Its industries multiply. Its commerce goes forth to the ends of the earth. Its wealth increases. Its population multiplies from generation to generation and becomes more complex in its ethnic composition. The structure of society becomes differentiated. Conflicting class interests arise, and a myriad of questions of public policy spring forth of which the fathers in their day and generation never so much as dreamed.

The United States has been no exception to this law of growth. Nay, more than any other nation of which history has made record, it has exemplified it. And yet, with a reverence for the past well-nigh unexampled, it has attempted to limit its own freedom of political and legal action by the letter of a written constitution, drafted for it by men who never in their wildest imaginations foresaw a locomotive or a steamship, to say nothing of an electric dynamo or a wireless message across the seas.

Only twice have the people exercised their constitution-amending power.

Herein, I think, lies the true cause of conditions which I can but regard as unfortunate. It has been impossible for this nation to live and to grow within the strict letter of the federal constitution as it stands written today. Therefore, since the people have neither adequately amended their constitution nor been able to live within its provisions the justices of the Supreme Court have had opportunity to make the phrases of our fundamental law "more elastic than rubber," that the people might find room within them for mere civilized existence.

What is more, as time goes on this process may be carried far beyond any former or present experimenting. We are but at the beginning of those developments of our national life which will call for far-reaching changes of public policy. It will not do to forget that that theory of government which assumes that the functions of government should be few, simple and strictly hedged about with safeguards against precipitate action, grew up in days when the relations between the government and the individual were themselves simple and relatively few.

Political society in those days consisted of the government and natural individuals. Economic society consisted of individuals making contracts one with another, and of simple business partnerships. Economic society of today consists chiefly of gigantic artificial beings, the corporations, juristic personalities, having many of the rights and some of the obligations of natural individuals. These legal beings have been created by the State, and it is utterly, it is appallingly preposterous to extend to them that theory and practice of government which rests on the assumption that governments should interfere as little as possible in the affairs of natural individuals.

That theory is sound. The democracy that ignores it, or contends against it, is destined to fail. We have in fact in our land disregarded it already and altogether too far. Our State governments, in particular, have gone to an absurd length in their paternalistic control of the private conduct of natural individuals. But while thus exercising an unwise authority over adult individual life, they have neglected much too long to take up and responsibly discharge their obvious duty of prescribing and controlling the conduct of their own begotten children—the vast business corporations.

There is, I believe, but one way out of our difficulties. It consists in frankly recognizing the fact that we must make our constitutional frame of government flexible and adaptable to changing conditions; and if we are to be indeed a democratic people, the alterations in the fundamental law must be made by the people themselves, and not by their judges.

I am in entire sympathy with those who hold that loose constructions of the constitution are bad constitutional law. I believe that Senator Knox and Mr. Justice Brewer have been entirely right in their contention that the only constitutional way in which the power reserved to the people can be exercised by the people, is through the process of constitutional amendment.

PROCESS OF AMENDMENT DIFFICULT.

The process of amendment, however, as all our experience has shown, is extremely difficult, and apparently it is only under an extraordinary pressure of events that it can be achieved. Here, then, is a problem to exercise the profoundest thought of the most gifted of our broadest minded statesmen. The obvious and the imperative need arising out of our irresistible national development is of one constitutional amendment which shall make the process of amendment itself henceforth far simpler, far easier to achieve than it now is. If we fail to obtain it, one of two consequences must, as I believe, inevitably follow. Either, adhering to a strict construction, we shall so paralyze the arm of government to

deal with new developments of our national life that we shall be unable to resist a lawless kind of business activity, and the consequences will be economically, morally and politically disastrous; or, we shall depart farther and farther from the rule of strict construction, until our constitution has ceased to bear even a semblance of the scheme of law and government created in 1788, and we shall have whatever body of constitutional law approves itself to the minds of the small group of justices constituting the Supreme Court of the United States.

When either of these things has happened, it will be logically in order to ask whether we are still a democratic people; but it may also, perchance, have become impertinent then to put the question and *lese majeste* to debate it.

PRINTERS ENJOINED.

The printers' union label has caused a petition to be filed in the Circuit Court at Milwaukee asking for an injunction against the Milwaukee Typographical Union No. 23. The court is asked to enjoin the union from conducting a label campaign, from soliciting or requesting customers to require the union label on their printed matter, and from attaching "label stickers" on matter printed by the petitioners and returned. Towell Bros., commercial printers, No. 349 Grove street, asked for the injunction and four officers and twenty-three members of the union are made defendants.

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY.

Woman's Auxiliary No. 18 to Typographical Union No. 21, will meet at the home of Mrs. Mary A. Barron, 3331 Sacramento street, at 2 p. m., Monday, February 10th. We would like for the printers' wives and mothers to join us in our Auxiliary work of booming the label and to create a closer and more fraternal feeling between the families of members of the union, and to render assistance necessary in time of sickness. For any information regarding the Auxiliary, or its work, address,

MRS. MARY WIXON, Secretary-Treasurer.
2413 Sixth street, West Berkeley, Cal.

UNFAIR FLOUR.

The Coopers' International Union has issued a circular advising sister unions that the Valley City Milling Company of Grand Rapids, Mich., has been placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list because of flagrant and persistent disregard of an agreement entered into with the Coopers' Union. The action of the Coopers has been indorsed by the A. F. of L. The brands of flour manufactured by this concern are: "Rolled Champion," "V Clear," "White Rose," "Light Loaf" and "Lilly White."

MINERS' STRIKE AT SIERRA CITY.

Miners' Union, No. 160, Western Federation of Miners, and the mine laborers of Sierra City, Cal., are on strike against a proposed wage cut of 25 cents a day, and are also contending for recognition of the union. Prices of the necessities of life are higher in that town now than ever before, and workingmen are urgently requested by the Miners' Union to stay away until the strike is settled.

The great body of Carpenters and Joiners was never in better condition than at present. During the last year it has added over 50,000 to its membership, and forces are now in motion for the erection of a fine building in Indianapolis to be used as the headquarters of the Brotherhood, plans for which will probably be presented at the next meeting of the executive board.

The printers were the first craft of any importance to extend their organization throughout the entire country. The National Typographical Union was established in 1852. In order to take in Canada there was established in 1862 the International Typographical Union.

Ask your dealer for union-label collars and cuffs.

SOME EQUIVOCAL RIGHTS OF LABOR.

The American workingman is a pretty good citizen on the whole, and except on rare occasions is law-abiding enough to suit any but the over-fastidious devotee of law and order. Even the best of us—from the trust magnates down—find at times some law or decision which we try to steer around in some peaceable way, and the real difference between the rest of us and the workingman in his occasional ebullitions against government by injunction is a matter of manners rather than morals. It is a difference of method rather than purpose. While we adjust our course to avoid, by a safer and more circuitous route, the big rock of statutory prohibition to get at what we want in the forbidden waters beyond, the workingman sometimes tries to push over the rock itself, and comes to grief in so doing. This is what constitutes in the public mind the greater part of the so-called "lawlessness of labor."

To the large public of the well-fed who live by their wits and not by the direct application of physical labor, the grumbling of the laborer against the law seems delightfully simple. To this public the whole grievance of Labor, spelled with a capital, is that the law forbids the heaving of bricks at scabs. This legal prohibition seems to us the most comfortable of doctrines. The law of brick-throwing has had so much discussion, and so many able efforts have been made, not only by the judges, but by distinguished writers and public men, to show the laborer wherein he is wrong in so doing, that any extended discussion here of that subject would be superfluous. What the writer hopes to do is to cover some matters which far more vitally affect the laborer's attitude toward the law and the courts, and which, more than the "government by injunction" fetich, constitute those industrial problems of labor which must find some time an ultimate solution in law. They are matters of which the general public has little knowledge, and which, if better known, would insure perhaps a more sympathetic attitude toward the workingman's point of view.

Stated as concretely as possible, the principal difference between the working people and the courts lies in the marked tendency of the courts to guarantee to the workingman an academic and theoretic liberty which he does not want, by denying him industrial rights to which he thinks he is ethically entitled. His grievance is that in a multitude of instances the courts give what seems to him counterfeit liberty in the place of its reality.

COURTS GIVE A COUNTERFEIT LIBERTY.

A few illustrations of this will make the meaning clear. Some years ago, in Buffalo, N. Y., a girl about eighteen years old, named Knisley, was employed in the factory of one Pratt. She was at work on very dangerous machinery, which had no safety-guards to protect her from injury, in spite of a statute of the State requiring such machinery to be guarded. The girl had her hand caught in the revolving wheels, and it was so crushed and torn that the arm had to be cut off at the shoulder. This statute which required safety-guards on this machinery had been passed at the urgent insistence of New York labor unions, so that workingmen and women, by such additional precautions enjoined upon their employers, should have safer places in which to do their work. This employer, Pratt, had violated this humane statute, and by that violation the young girl lost her arm. She sued Pratt for damages, and got a verdict from a jury in her favor. The highest court of New York took away that verdict and dismissed her case. The court said that the girl fully understood the danger to which her employer's violation of law had exposed her. She had the "right," it declared, to assume the risk of injury and keep at work at this machine, notwithstanding the danger to which she was exposed. The judges said that because she kept at work, knowing the danger, she was presumed to have agreed with her employer to waive any claim of damages from him in case she was hurt. She had a right to do this, notwithstanding the requirements of the

statute which ordered him to protect her safety. Instead of giving this girl the actual and substantial right which the statute provided for her—instead of declaring that she had a right to work in safety—they gave her an academic right, the right to work in danger, to accept danger and suffer by it without redress.

In a State in which every year there are more than twice as many persons killed in industrial establishments as were killed in the Spanish war; in which, in addition to the killed, 40,000 employees are annually crippled, maimed, or wounded, such a decision, guaranteeing to workingmen and women the right to endure unnecessary danger, and effectually denying their right to safety in their work, is bound to create some dissatisfaction among the working classes.

LABOR'S RIGHT TO GET KILLED,

guaranteed by decisions of which this New York case is but a characteristic example, is not highly esteemed by the people to whom this guarantee is given. The counterfeit liberty is no more satisfactory to its recipient than is the counterfeit dollar.

The workingman's standpoint is perhaps more likely to receive sympathy when his safety is not merely a matter of his own concern, but involves the safety of the public as well. A very recent Texas case of this kind affords a good illustration of the difference in the eyes of the law between the locomotive engineer's right to safety and that of the public traveling on his train. This case, though tried in Texas, involved the construction and application of a statute of Arizona enacted to prevent railroads from overworking their employees; to protect not only the railway employees from physical exhaustion, but the public from accidents occasioned by that exhaustion. This statute prohibits the employment of a certain class of railway employees, including locomotive engineers, for more than 16 consecutive hours without an allowance of nine hours for rest. It is a statute remarkable, not so much for what it prohibits as for what it permits. In 1903 a locomotive engineer on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe named Smith, after working in Arizona for 17 consecutive hours, started for his home to rest and sleep. He was sent for immediately by the master mechanic, and, against his protest that he needed rest, was set at work again, the master mechanic assuring him that the run would not take more than five or six hours at the most. But the run lasted 14 hours more, and, after 31 hours of continuous service, unavoidable drowsiness came over the engineer. He slept in his cab with his train on the main line of the railroad. There was a collision near El Paso, Texas, with another train, by which he and others were hurt. The highest court in Texas says that the injuries of the engineer were his own fault, and that, while the railroad was liable to passengers, it was not responsible to the engineer. It says that the violation by the railroad of this reasonable statute, in overworking the engineer beyond human endurance, "would not excuse the contributory negligence of Smith" (the engineer) "which arose from his working for such a length of time that he was unfitted for business. He knew his physical condition far better than the railroad company could know it, and can not excuse his carelessness in falling asleep on his engine while it was standing on the track by the fact that he was required by the master mechanic to take out a train after he had been at work for 17 hours."

The logic of this decision, like that of hundreds of others of similar character, is absurdly simple, and to the workman absurdly unjust. The reasoning of the court is that this man could have refused to work if he was tired, and could have taken his chances of an almost certain discharge from employment. The decision is simply one of a thousand judgments which declare to the workman what is to him

A WORTHLESS AND ACADEMIC LIBERTY,

a liberty which exists without law or the declaration of courts—the right to lose his job. It scarcely

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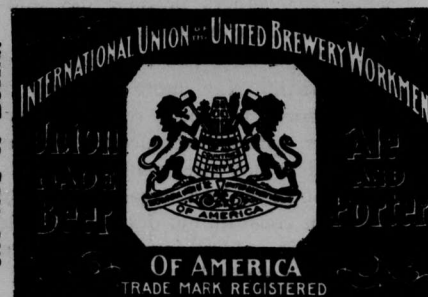
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needed a legal decision to tell this engineer that he could throw up his job if he did not want to work 31 hours on a stretch. The law the workman wanted was a law which would place reasonable limitation on the duration of his labor without costing him his position. If to lose his job was the only way he could derive benefit from this statute, which forbade his road to overwork him, then the statute was and is of as much practical use to him and his fellows as Pat's insurance, "It's foine, but I have to be dead to get it."

INCREASE OF RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

The enormously increasing number of railroad accidents in this country, compared with other countries, has attracted much attention. The greater number of deaths thus occasioned are of railway employes, but there are enough passengers killed every year to make the legal status of the railway employe, as regards his rights to safety while at work, important to the public, as well as to him and his fellows. The safety of the railroad employe is too closely bound to that of the passenger to be separated in the eyes of the law. When the collision comes the engineer may die first, but the passengers are there in the cars right behind him.

These two illustrations might be multiplied, but further examples would add little. The workman does not want the vain liberty so often declared to him by the courts, of throwing up his job and looking for another. He does not take kindly to the judicial affirmations to him of the right to be maimed without redress, or to be killed, by his employer's indifference to his safety. His grievance is not directly with the courts and law. The workman knows little about the law, and most of what he understands he does not like. He objects to the economics on which these killing decrees are rendered against him. He does not call it economics, but at the bottom the real trouble from the workman's point of view is the blindness of courts, which do not seem to notice or to understand the social and economic conditions under which he has to work. For the law still embodies in these decisions an outworn philosophy, the old laissez-faire theory of extreme individualism.

This theory resolutely closed its eyes to all common, obvious, social, and economic distinctions between men, considered either as individuals or as classes, and with self-imposed blindness imagined rather than saw the servant and his master acting upon a plane of absolute and ideal equality in all matters touching their contractual relation; both were free and equal, and the proper function of government was to let them alone. If the servant was dissatisfied with the conditions of his employment, if the dangers created, not merely by the necessities of the work, but by the master's indifference to the safety of his men, were, in the eyes of the latter, too great to be endured with prudence, then, being under this theory a "free agent" to go or stay, if he chose to stay, he must take the possible consequences of personal injury or death.

To the workingman of today this theory embodies the liberty of barbarism—the "freedom" of the stone age. This freedom is to him not liberty, but injustice.

The history of the modern trade union movement is comprised for the most part in the workman's struggle for three morally sound economic rights—the right to fair pay, the right to fair hours, the right to decent conditions under which to perform his work. No inconsiderable amount of violence, and sometimes bloodshed, occasioned by the struggles for these rights, has been due to the fact that the law has not recognized them as legal rights, but as a substitute for them has "guaranteed" the worker their precise opposites as ironic forms of personal liberty.

There is small comfort for the workers who have secured by strenuous efforts the passage of a law reducing the number of hours of their labor, by forbidding their employers to require more, to be told by the courts that the constitution "guarantees" them

the right to work 14 hours when they want to work eight, and that the statute which they had secured by so much effort is unconstitutional because it interferes with their "freedom of contract."

THE RIGHT TO LEISURE.

The right the laborer sought by his statute was the right to leisure. The right the court so often guarantees him in its stead, and by its destruction is the right to work unlimited hours under the stern laws of necessity. The right to work harder and longer than he desires, or than humanity should require, is called by the courts a property right, and the statute taking away that right is one, they declare, which takes away property "without due process of law." "Oh, wretched man that I am," says St. Paul, "who shall deliver me from the body of this death?" The laborer with his constitutional body of death groans also, and wonders if the time will ever come when the right to leisure—the right to reasonable freedom from toil—will become a "property right," and be recognized by the law, as it is by the workman himself, as an essential part of that constitutional "life, liberty, or property," of which he is not to be deprived.

The guaranteed right to work with an over-sweated brow for his bread is not accepted by the workman as a great judicial ark of liberty. To get rid of this liberty he organizes in increasing numbers, and strikes and lockouts follow, so that industry shall recognize and give to him the liberty which the law has refused. He says if the law will not give him the right to reasonable leisure he will take it for himself. When the United States Supreme Court a few months ago declared the bakeshop eight hour law unconstitutional and guaranteed to bakers sweltering at underground ovens in New York the right to work 14 hours a day, under the frightful conditions in which their work has to be done, strikes of bakers followed. Such strikes seem to follow such decisions.

One of the rights, economic and moral, perhaps, but not yet legal, for which workmen have been struggling for a quarter of a century, is for decent conditions under which to do their work. Some progress has been made in certain directions, but the main work is yet undone. How indifferent their success has been in gaining legal support for the safety of their labor has been indicated in an earlier part of this paper. The danger of accidents, however, usually can be avoided by constant vigilance. But the danger to health, life, and character from having to work in the unsanitary hovel; the badly lighted, unventilated, and unclean tenement; the destruction of the home by those remorseless laws of industry which seem to compel the helpless worker in the sweated trades to turn his home into a factory, are incalculable. A law which guarantees to the worker a right to destroy his own home is as valuable to him as one which should guarantee his right to commit suicide. The law, however, forbids the quick process of self-inflicted death.

DRED SCOTT DECISION IN THE SWEATED TRADES.

There is among the yellow volumes of the New York Court of Appeals Reports a decision rendered 20 years ago, which means to the worker in the tenements, in the sweated trades, precisely what the Dred Scott decision meant to the slave—a guarantee of bondage. On its face it is a guarantee of liberty. Read by any business man or broker, by a reader unfamiliar with the tenement problem, by any banker sensitive to property rights, it is a splendid judicial utterance in the defense of fundamental individual rights. By such readers, this famous decision can not be read without feeling what Rufus Choate would call "a thrill of sublimity."

Read by the tenement worker or sweated toiler in the needle trades, this same decision is like a voice which sentences him to penal servitude for life. The case referred to is the famous tenement house cigar case, in re Jacobs. It declares unconstitutional a sweeping, badly drawn statute, enacted through the efforts of a cigarmakers' union, which prohibited the manufacture of cigars and the pre-

paration of tobacco in any form in tenement houses. The cigarmakers knew what the conditions were in which they had to work in their own homes. The statute which they had drawn was, from their point of view, for the protection of the tenement worker's home; was to be the entering wedge for further enactments of the same character. Sweeping and broad as were the provisions of the statute, the decision of the court against its constitutionality was equally sweeping.

One of the most intelligent students of our social problems, a woman whose life has been chiefly spent in studying and bettering the condition of the poor, and who is thoroughly familiar with the conditions of which she writes, says in a recent book of this Jacobs' case:

To the decision of the court of appeals in the case in re Jacobs, is directly due the continuance and growth of tenement manufacture and of the sweating system in the United States, and its present prevalence in New York. Among the consequences and the accompaniments of that system are congestion of the population in the tenement districts, the ruin of home life in the dwellings used as workrooms, child labor in the homes, endemic diseases (especially tuberculosis) due to the over-crowding and poverty of skilled workers, the chronic pauperism of thousands of skilled working people during a part of the year in a series of important trades, insanity due to overwork followed by anxiety over a prolonged period of unemployment,—and suicide—the self-inflicted death of a garment worker being of almost daily occurrence in New York and Chicago.

These harsh and bitter words are—let us remember—written of a decision which guarantees to the worker the right to work in his own home!

Other illustrations to show the reason for the attitude of the workman toward the courts might be given, but are not needed. They would simply afford further data to emphasize the same point—the apparent fundamental difference between the worker and the judge on the very definition of liberty. It need not be claimed that the worker's point of view is absolutely correct; it need not be asserted that the things he has asked from the courts and has been refused have all been such as in the long run would be best for him. The whole point to be noticed is simply this, that by the working-class ideal of liberty a special demand is made on the law, a demand more frequently refused than granted. What it demands from the courts is the recognition and protection, and at times the creation, by law of the worker's economic rights. The law, on the other hand, guarantees to him the ancient and largely negative individual liberty, freedom from legal restraints, the right to do any unforbidden thing he wants to, if he can, and tells him to shift for himself for his economic rights. The worker's discontent with the law lies in the fact that it guarantees him individual, and not social or industrial, freedom.

The International Association of Machinists was organized nineteen years ago at Atlanta, Ga. The association was born in this manner: Five railway machinists had on several occasions asked the master mechanics for an increase in wages, only to be refused. One day, while lying flat on their backs under a locomotive making repairs they began to discuss the question, and one remark led to another, and the suggestion was made to form a union, and, "Johnny on the spot," it was formed right there and then. The I. A. of M. now has over 800 lodges in the United States, Canada, Newfoundland and Mexico, and has working agreements with 90 per cent of the leading railways in America, to say nothing of the contract shops.

The growth of the Pressmen's Union, as now organized, has been phenomenal. The first international convention of the trade was held in Brooklyn, N. Y., nineteen years ago. There were thirteen local unions represented at that convention by fifteen delegates. At the convention at Brighton Beach last summer there were 220 local unions, represented by upward of 300 delegates, a remarkable gain, allowing for the natural expansion of the printing business.

THE OPEN SHOP.

Some of the Tactics Adopted by Employers to Disrupt Organized Labor.

The advocates of the open shop have claimed to be actuated by the highest motives.

They have claimed it as their purpose to rescue industry from the tyranny of labor unions, and to secure to every man the right to work when and where he pleases.

They profess that every working man may or may not belong to a labor union at his own option, but the union is not to be recognized in any way in the open shop, where freedom and equality are alleged to abide, but which in fact is the home of despotism.

They say that the rules of unions abridge the right of contract, which should be free and unrestricted.

When was the right of contract unrestricted? Illustrations:

1. A owns a piece of land and wants to build a house. He finds that his right to contract for a house is abridged by laws which require him to observe certain sanitary rules and certain safety construction regulations.

2. A owns a piece of land in a residential section, and starts to build a soap factory. His enterprise is adjudged a nuisance, and he is stopped by law. He had no right to inflict his nuisance upon those who had in good faith developed a residential district.

3. Freedom of contract would seem to permit a man to sell what he owns, but a man owning liquor can only sell it within certain specified conditions and hours, and in many States not at all.

4. In many cases a man may be punished by law if he refuses to sell what he owns, as, for instance, a hotel keeper, who, having empty rooms, refuses to accept a guest.

5. In Massachusetts a woman can legally work only 58 hours per week regardless of what her desires in the matter may be.

6. You own a decrepit horse which you are about to sell to a peddler for \$25. The society with a long name comes along and has you arrested and fined for cruelty to animals, and kills your horse.

7. Perhaps you want to work on Sundays, but the law says you shall not except in certain specified instances.

8. The law says that any contract you make on Sunday or any legal holiday is void.

In all the foregoing illustrations and countless others the so-called sacred right to contract has been restricted for the public good.

Modern society does not permit the individual to do as he wishes without regard to the rights or well being of his fellows.

Robinson Crusoe was free and independent and ran his own business until he found Friday—then he ran Friday's business. This was very wrong of Crusoe, but a very natural act judged by human standards.

Almost without exception the strong subdue, oppress and plunder the weak.

Speaking industrially as well as economically, we have in modern organized society become so interdependent one upon the other that in a large measure what is the business of one of us is the business of all of us.

These advocates of the open shop seek to disfranchise labor of its industrial vote. They seek to establish an industrial kingdom, composed of a few "Crusoes" and many "Fridays."

They will deny this impeachment, but, nevertheless, underneath their fair professions lies deadly enmity to labor unions, and a selfish purpose for financial gain to control the wages, the hours and the lives of their employees, the "Fridays" of their industry.

How? The following incident will show:

A few weeks ago the writer was sitting in the smoking room of a Pullman sleeping car, coming

east, and, as the writer looks like ready money, and would not be suspected of being interested in labor unions, he involuntarily heard some gentlemen conversing in a full tone of voice.

One of the gentlemen was an Eastern man, who had been in the West for several years managing a large manufacturing business. In the party were several of his friends, and he was telling them about his labor troubles and how he handled them.

He had a strike and declared the open shop. To quote him: "You can beat them (the unions) every time with the open shop. It sounds fair because you say you will employ without regard to whether they are members of unions or not, and you say each employe may or may not belong to a union, as he sees fit, and you will not discriminate. Still there are ways you can find out what is going on among your employes, and there are ways to get rid of dangerous elements without discrimination against union members. Ha! Ha! Ha!

"Maintain the right of all to work" (laughter) "and weed out the agitators" (more laughter). "Form a mutual benefit society among your employes, making a small donation yourself, conditional upon the employes paying dues and supporting the society thereafter. Let the officers of the society be elected in the different departments under the immediate supervision of the foreman, each officer to vacate his office on leaving your employ. Then toady the officers a little and compel all employes to join, taking out the dues in the office, and you have got a perfect working machine, which will report to you every whisper among your employes." (Cries of "good," "clever," etc.)

"Now all you have got to do is to maintain your principles, weed out the agitators, and you can enjoy industrial peace." (Great hilarity.)

The writer is here describing an actual occurrence of less than three months ago, which shows that this employer was an advocate of the open shop as a means of preventing labor from obtaining any advantages through organization, and that his conception of industrial peace was a condition where the employer is czar and any employe who questions the wisdom or justice of any of his orders or methods is banished to industrial Siberia.

This is not different from other advocates of the open shop, except that he may be more loquacious. They all mean the same, though some conceal their real motives more cleverly than others.

In this connection it is to be noted that the entire open-shop campaign is one of pretense and deceit. They avow that their employes shall have liberty, but their real intention is to deprive them of it.

They propose to displace the industrial voice and vote of many men and to enthrone the arbitrary authority and despotic will of one man.

They deny the right of individual workmen to contract with each other individually and collectively, but insist that each workman shall be free to contract with his employer upon the employer's terms.

They seek to make the cry of the Dollar-vulture stifle the voice of man—but it shall not be.

No movement founded upon human greed, pretense and deceit can long succeed.

Organized labor recognizes the open shop as an old foe in a new disguise, and will meet it fearlessly, full of the confidence inspired by many victories.

Organized government will continue to enact laws, restricting the right of contract and tending to protect the units of humanity from the vandals of commercialism.—*Shoe Workers' Journal*.

Electrical Workers, Local No. 537, will hold its first annual ball Saturday evening, February 15th, in Garden Rink, Mission street, near Sixteenth. Admission, 50 cents.

Demand union-label cigars and tobacco.

Demand union-stamped shoes.

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ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE.

This afternoon Washington press dispatches contain the text of a very important special message sent to Congress to-day by President Roosevelt.

In his special message to Congress the President makes the following recommendations:

That the employers' liability law recently declared unconstitutional be re-enacted at once with such modifications as would make it valid.

That the United States Government be held responsible for deaths of or accidents to federal employes, and that a fund be set aside for the purpose of caring for disabled workmen or their widows and children.

That measures be enacted to prevent the indiscriminate or injudicious use by the courts of injunctions in disputes between labor and capital.

With respect to the Employers' Liability Act, recently declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, the President says:

"As regards the employers' liability law, I advocate its immediate re-enactment, limiting its scope so that it shall apply only to the class of cases as to which the court says it can constitutionally apply, but strengthening its provisions within this scope. Interstate employment being thus covered by an adequate new law, the field of interstate employment will be left to the action of the several States. * * * Under the present law an injured workman in the employment of the government has no remedy, and the entire burden of the accident falls on the helpless man, his wife, and his young children. This is an outrage. This is a matter of humiliation to the nation that there should not be on our statute books provisions to meet and partially atone for cruel misfortune when it comes upon a man through no fault of his own, while faithfully serving the public."

Regarding the abuse of injunctions, Roosevelt makes this statement:

"It is all wrong to use the injunction to prevent the entirely proper and legitimate actions of labor organizations in their struggle for industrial betterment, or under the guise of protecting property rights unwarrantably to invade the fundamental rights of the individual."

That the message came as a surprise is an undoubted fact, but, in view of past performances, it is extremely doubtful that this Congress will enact the measures suggested by the President.

THE LABEL ON LONDONERS' CLOTHING.

The sweating system in old London prevails to an alarming extent in the clothing trade. Millions of suits of clothes are made yearly in dirty tenement dwellings, where whole families live, sleep, cook and work in a single room. They are paid such a low rate of wages that a bare subsistence alone is possible, and clothes are made under conditions that are a positive menace to the health of the buyer; in fact many cases of contagious disease have been traced directly to these tenement made goods. The evil has become so prevalent, and these cheap disease bearing goods enter so seriously into competition with fair goods, that both masters and workers have agreed to co-operate together and fight the products of the sweater by means of the union label, which they will place on every garment they turn out. The union label in Great Britain will be what the union label in America is—the only real guarantee that clothes are made under fair and sanitary conditions. Many an individual in Canada has contracted disease who would have escaped by insisting upon union label clothes. The union label means something.—*The Banner, London.*

The Gorham Manufacturing Company works, at Providence, R. I., which have been operated on short time for several months, will resume full time within a fortnight, affecting 1,800 men.

Ask for union-label cigars and tobacco.

UNIONISM RATHER THAN UNIONISTS.

"Trades unionism is a natural and proper institution in modern industry. But let it be clearly and explicitly understood that it is trade unionism and not necessarily trade unionists that are thus vindicated. Trade unionism is, in short, what trade unionism does. As an economic institution it is to be appraised by its possibilities and its tendencies, not by its occasional manifestations. Trade unionism may be wise and sound, and yet trade unionists may do wrong or foolish things. The same is true of religion and of democracy. In every case we cherish the system and blame those who violate its principles.

"Now and then, flushed with success or drunk with power, industrial liberty degenerates into industrial license, and the trade union becomes in the hands of corrupt or self-seeking leaders an instrument of brutal coercion that carries with it the seed of its own speedy destruction. More often foolish rather than vicious tendencies prevail. In short, as long as the trade union attempts to do those things for which alone it exists—the protection, education and improvement of industrial classes—and to do them by methods in consonance with social order and economic reason, it should be appreciated and supported as a wise and beneficent institution, even though its actual achievement falls far short of its programme and be even marred by unfortunate and unwise incidents."—*Professor Jacob N. Hollander, of Johns Hopkins University.*

Application for a Congressional investigation of the Goldfield (Nev.) mining trouble are being received by the House Committee on Labor, according to Chairman Gardener, of that committee.

Orders were issued on January 16 by the Pittsburg Steel Company to put full forces at work in the wire, rod and tube mills at Monessen, Pa. Approximately 2,000 men are effected.

Following the installation of electric lighting and heating apparatuses, the Vatican has now installed linotypes in the Papal printing house.

The Maryland Steel Company will again put in operation rolling mills and blast furnaces, giving employment to 600 men.

GREATNESS.

There's a glory in being right and a splendor in being true

That is greater than anything else life can possibly bring to you!

For a man can fight when he's right, and knows that he knows that he is,

In a way that will make every blow that he strikes a blow to make victory his!

The greatest greatness there is that the world can bring to you

Is the glory of being right, and the splendor of being true!

—*American Federationist.*



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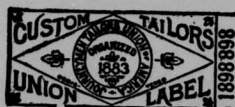
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DIRECTORY OF LABOR UNIONS.

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters every Friday at 7 p. m. Law and Legislative Committee meets every Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock, at headquarters. Headquarters' telephone, Marke 2853.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Stuart. Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—2d and 4th Saturdays, Eintracht Hall, 12th nr. Folsom.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Barbers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, at 925 Golden Gate ave; headqrs., room 408.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—2d Wednesdays, Fourth ave. and Clement.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 990 McAllister. P. L. Hoff, Secy.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqrs., 51 Stuart.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 4th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—D. Kane, Business Agent, 712 Hampshire.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Mosback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Mangel's Hall, 24th and Folsom.

Boothblacks—1st and 3d Sundays, 2015 Stockton.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 260 Noe.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Broom Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 2025 Howard street.

Box Makers and Sawyers, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Bent's Hall, 22d and Folsom.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Boat Builders—1st and 3d Thursdays, St. Helen Hall, Fifteenth and Market.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloak Makers—Headquarters 1517A Golden Gate ave., meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, 1638 Eddy.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—D. J. Grace, 33 Bright street, Station L.

Cloth Casket Workers—Meet 2d Mondays, Polito Hall, 16th and Dolores.

Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Commercial Telegraphers—A. W. Copp, Sec'y, 1684 West Seventh St., Oakland.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 922 O'Farrell—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters.

Coopers (Machine)—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Mondays at 15th and Mission; Headquarters, rm. 9, 15th and Mission.

Freight Handlers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 14th and Church; Headquarters, 6 Bluxome.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters, 6 Waller; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet Saturday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays McNamara Hall, 14th bet. Church and Sanchez.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1458 Market.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 20th and Guerrero.

Janitors—Meet 1st Sunday, 3d Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Jewelry Workers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, 677 McAllister.

Machinists, No. 68—Headquarters, Eagles' Hall, 1735 Market; meet Wednesdays.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—L. R. Hooper, Secy., 251 Arkansas.

Machine Hands—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Mallers—Secretary, F. Barbrack, 1741 Blake St., Berkeley.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 516 14th.

Molders Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 2520 Howard.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet every Wednesday, 417 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Malters—Eintracht Hall, Twelfth St., 4th Monday.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Post Office Clerks—1st Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 14th bet. Dolores and Guerrero.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays, at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 56 Mission; meet Thursdays, Firemen's Hall, Stuart Street.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 306 14th.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, Pattern Makers' Hall, 3134 Twenty-first.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 308 14th.

Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 417 Haight.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Employees, Division No. 205—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Construction Workers—Meet every Thursday, 1133 Mission.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3d Sunday, 2 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Ship Drillers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, 22d and Folsom.

Ship Joiners—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.

Ship Painters, No. 986—Headqrs. 924 Natoma.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Sugar Workers—Meet 3d Tuesdays and 2d Sundays, 610 Tennessee.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Stable Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Church and Market, Union Hall.

Tanners—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters—Headquarters, 536 Bryant—Meet Thursday.

Telephone Operators—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, 312 14th.

Will J. French, Secy.; meet last Sunday of month, 316 14th.

Upholsterers—Tuesday, 1675 Market.

Undertakers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 2666 Mission.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Jefferson Square Hall, Golden Gate Ave., bet. Octavia and Laguna Sts.

Web Pressmen—4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

The Judicial Way.

An associate justice of the supreme court of Patagascas was sitting by a river when a traveler approached and said:

"I wish to cross. Would it be lawful to use this boat?"

"It would," was the reply; "it is my boat."

The traveler thanked him, and pushing the boat into the water, embarked and rowed away. But the boat sank and the man was drowned.

"Heartless man!" said an indignant spectator. "Why didn't you tell him that your boat had a hole in it?"

"The matter of the boat's condition," said the great jurist, "was not brought before me."—*Cosmopolitan*.

Dead Men Tell No Tales.

"Ladies and gentlemen," he cried at the end of his telling oration, "I have visited this place regularly for the past ten years; I have sold thousands of bottles of this miraculous specific and I have never received a complaint from a purchaser. Now, what does this prove?"

He paused for dramatic effect, and there was no doubt that his words had impressed his audience, till a man at the back spoke.

"Don't prove nothing," he said. "Everyone knows dead men tell no tales!"

Maud—"She is a woman who has suffered a good deal for her belief." Ethel—"Dear me! What is her belief?" Maud—"She believes that she can wear a No. 3 shoe on a No. 6 foot."

Look for the Union Label. Demand it.

A. F. OF L. "WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST.

Union workingmen and workingwomen and sympathizers with labor have refused to purchase articles produced by the following firms which have been placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor.

Food and Kindred Products.

Bread.—McKinney Bread Company, St. Louis, Mo.
Cigars.—Carl Upman, of New York City; Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer, of New York City, manufacturers of the Henry George and Tom Moore Cigars; Rosenthal Company, New York City, manufacturers of the Bill Dugan, King Alfred, Peiper Heldseick, Joe Walcott, Big Bear, Diamond D, El Tiladdo, Jack Dare, Little Alfred, Club House, Our Bob, 1105 Royal Arcanum cigars.
Flour.—Washburn-Crosby Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Valley City Milling Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Groceries.—James Butler, New York City.
Meat.—Jones Lamb Company, Baltimore, Md.
Tobacco.—American and Continental Tobacco Companies.
Whiskey.—Finch Distilling Company, Pittsburg, Pa.

Clothing.

Clothing.—N. Snellenberg & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Clothiers' Exchange, Rochester, N. Y.; B. Kuppenheimer & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Saks & Co., Washington, D. C.; New York City and Indianapolis, Ind.
Corsets.—Chicago Corset Company, manufacturers Kabo and La Marguerite Corsets.
Gloves.—J. H. Cowrie Glove Co., Des Moines, Iowa; California Glove Co., Napa, Cal.
Hats.—J. B. Stetson Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. M. Knox Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Henry H. Roelof & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Shirts and Collars.—United Shirt and Collar Company, Troy, N. Y.; Van Zandt, Jacobs & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Cluett, Peabody & Co., Troy, N. Y.; James R. Kaiser, New York City.

Printing and Publications.

Bookbinders.—Boorum & Pease Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Printing.—Hudson, Kimberly & Co., printers, of Kansas City, Mo.; W. B. Conkey & Co., publishers, Hammond, Ind.; Times, Los Angeles, Cal.; Philadelphia Inquirer; Philadelphia Bulletin.

Pottery, Glass, Stone and Cement.

Pottery and Brick.—Northwestern Terra Cotta Co., of Chicago, Ill.; Corning, Brick, Tile and Terra Utica Cement Mfg. Co., Utica, Ill.
Cement.—Portland Peninsular Cement Company, Jackson, Mich.; Utica Hydraulic Cement and Utica Cement Mfg. Co., Utica, Ill.

Machinery and Building.

General Hardware.—Landers, Frary & Clark, Aetna Company, New Britain, Conn.; Brown & Sharpe Tool Company, Providence, R. I.; John Russell Cutlery Company; Turner's Falls, Mass.; Henry Disston & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; New York Knife Company, Walden, N. Y.
Iron and Steel.—Illinois Iron and Bolt Company of Carpentersville, Ill.; Casey & Hedges, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Lincoln Iron Works (F. R. Patch Manufacturing Company), Rutland, Vt.; Erie City Iron Works, Erie, Pa.; Singer Sewing Machine Co., Elizabeth, N. J.; Pittsburg Expanded Metal Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; American Hoist and Derrick Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Standard Sewing Machine Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Manitowoc Dry Dock Company, Manitowoc, Wis.
Stoves.—Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.; United States Heater Company, Detroit, Mich.; Gurney Foundry Company, Toronto, Ont.; Home Stove Works, Indianapolis, Ind.; Buck's Stove and Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Wood and Furniture.

Bags.—Gulf Bag Company, New Orleans, La. branch Bemis Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.
Brooms and Dusters.—The Lee Broom and Duster Company, of Davenport, Iowa; M. Goeller's Sons, Circleville, Ohio; Merkle-Wiley Broom Co., Paris, Ill.
Fibre Ware.—Indurated Fibre Ware Company, Lockport, N. Y.
Furniture.—American Billiard Table Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; O. Wisner Piano Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Krell Piano Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Derby Desk Co., Boston, Mass.
Gold Beaters.—Hastings & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; J. J. Keeley, New York City; F. W. Rauskolb, Boston, Mass.
Lumber.—Reinie Bros. & Solomon, Baltimore, Md.; St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Company, Tacoma, Wash.; Grays Harbor Commercial Co., Cosmopolis, Wash.
Leather.—Lerch Bros., Baltimore, Md.
Rubber.—Lambertville Rubber Company, Lambertville, N. J.
Wall Paper.—William Bailey & Sons, Cleveland, Ohio.
Wagons.—The Hickman-Ebbert Company, Owensboro, Ky.; Owensboro Wagon Company, Owensboro, Ky.; F. A. Ames Company, Owensboro, Ky.
Watches.—Keystone Watch Case Company, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Jos. Fahy, Brooklyn Watch Case Company, Sag Harbor; T. Zurbrugg Watch Case Company, Riverside, N. J.
Wire Cloth.—Thos. E. Gleason, East Newark, N. J.; Lindsay Wire Weaving Co., Collingwood, Ohio.

Miscellaneous.

Bill Posters.—Bryan & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. Van Buren Co. and New York Bill Posting Co., New York City.
Hotels.—Reddington Hotel, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Railways.—Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad; Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company.
Telegraphy.—Western Union Telegraph Company and its Messenger Service.
D. M. Parry, Indianapolis, Ind.
Thomas Taylor & Son, Hudson, Mass.
C. W. Post, Manufacturer of Grape Nuts and Postum Cereal, Battle Creek, Mich.

LIST OF UNION OFFICES.



ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
 (116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
 (37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
 (52) American Printing Co., 365 McAllister.
 (164) Antique Printing Co., 707 Franklin.
 (79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.
 (1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
 (172) Automatic Printing Company, 410 Sacramento
 (7) Barry, Jas. H. Co., 212 Leavenworth.
 (16) Bartow, J. S., 906 Harrison.
 (82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.
 (73) Belcher & Phillips, 1617 Mission.
 (6) Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry.
 (139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian).
 643 Stevenson.
 (89) Boehme & McCreedy, 513 1/2 Octavia.
 (99) Bolte & Braden, Oak and Franklin.
 (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
 (166) Brower-Morse Co., 136 Fern avenue.
 (165) Brown, E. A., 2346 Mission.
 (93) Brown & Power, 418 Sansome.
 (3) Brunt, Walter N. Co., 391 Jessie, at Fifth.
 (4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.
 (175) Budd Printer, 753 Howard.
 (3) Bulletin, The, 767 Market.
 (10) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Battery and Commercial.
 (88) California Printing Co., 2054 Market.
 (11) Call, The, Third and Market.
 (71) Canessa Printing Co., 535 Washington.
 (90) Carlisle & Co., 1130 Mission.
 (146) Collett Bros., 1902 Sutter.
 (39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
 (97) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
 (147) Construction News, 51 Third.
 (9) Cooper, F. J., Adv. Agcy, Brady & W. Mission.
 (40) Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.
 (41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
 (126) Crackbon & Wright Co., 22 Leavenworth
 (142) Crocker, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.
 (26) Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.
 (160) Davis, H. C., 2712 Mission.
 (157) Davis, H. L., 1552 Eddy.
 (12) Dettner-Travers Press, 33-35 Main.
 (46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
 (54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.
 (173) Empire Advertising Co., Bay and Taylor.
 (62) Eureka Press, Inc., 245 Minna.
 (42) Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.
 (53) Foster & Ten Bosch, 57-59 Clementina.
 (101) Francis-Valentine Co., 284 Thirteenth.
 (78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., Battery and Sacramento.
 (121) German Demokrat, 51 Third.
 (75) Gille Co., 2257 Mission.
 (56) Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
 (17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.
 (14) Goldwin & Slyter, 188 Erie.
 (15) Greater San Francisco Ptg Co., 14 Leavenworth.
 (127) Halle & Scott, 640 Commercial.
 (36) Hanak Hargens Co., 426 Fulton.
 (158) Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
 (150) Helvetia Printing Co., 330 Jackson.
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
 (47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.
 (167) International Press, 3341 Eighteenth.
 (98) Janssen Printing Co., 1646 Howard.
 (124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
 (21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
 (111) Lafontaine, J. R., 402 Dupont.
 (67) Lane & Stapleton, 347 Clay.
 (50) Latham & Emanuel, 510 Clay.
 (141) La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
 (57) Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
 (66) Leland Printing and Publishing Co., 19 7th.
 (118) Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.
 (108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
 (45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
 (44) Lynch & Hurley, 130 Van Ness Ave.
 (102) Mackey & McMahon, 1731 Mission.
 (174) Marshall Press, 32 Grove.
 (23) Majestic Press, 434 Octavia.
 (135) Mayer Printing Co., 29 Henry.
 (22) Mitchell, John J., 248 Ash Ave.
 (58) Monahan, John, 449 Duboce Ave.
 (24) Morris, H. C. Co., 537 Front.
 (159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
 (55) McNeill Bros., 788 McAllister.
 (91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial
 (65) Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.
 (115) Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
 (105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
 (43) Nevin, C. W. Co., 916 Howard.
 (86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
 (144) Organized Labor, 212 Leavenworth.
 (59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
 (81) Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
 (70) Phillips & Van Orden, 1617 Mission.
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
 (137) Polychrome Company, 214 Hyde.
 (168) Polyglot Press, 732 Broadway.
 (60) Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.
 (109) Primo Press, 67 First.
 (143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Divisadero.
 (64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Ave.
 (61) Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
 (27) Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
 (21) Rooney, J. V. Co., 3237 Nineteenth.
 (151) Rossi, S. J., 315 Union.
 (83) Samuel, Wm., 1186 Market.
 (30) Sanders Printing Co., 2631 Clay.
 (145) San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission
 (84) San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
 (125) Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.
 (13) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Clay.
 (152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.
 (31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 544 Bryant.
 (29) Standard Printing Co., 1511 Geary.
 (28) Steward Printing Co., 480 Turk.
 (49) Steckwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.
 (74) Stoll, H. F. Co., 227 Bush.
 (48) Sutter Press, 166 Valencia.
 (63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.
 (149) Terry Printing Co., 2488 Mission.
 (107) Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.
 (96) Townes-Meals Co., 1411 Post.

- (162) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
 (55) Upton Bros. & Deissels, 115 Welch.
 (171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
 (33) Van Cott, W. S., 1561 Post.
 (35) Vale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.
 (92) Weiss, M., 639 Baker.
 (161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.
 (34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.
 (112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
 (116) Althof & Bahls, 719 Market.
 (128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.
 (93) Brown & Power Co., 418 Sansome.
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
 (47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.
 (100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.
 (129) McGeeney, Wm., San Francisco.
 (130) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
 (131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission.
 (169) Mayle & Osterloh, 292 Gough.
 (105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 544 Bryant.
 (132) Thumler & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
 (133) Webster, Fred, 1250 Hayes.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS

- (27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.
 (31) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
 (37) Brown, Wm. Engraving Co., 365 McAllister.
 (36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
 (30) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
 (29) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
 (28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 325 Eighth, Oakland.
 (44) Sierra Engraving Co., 560 Ninth, Oakland.
 (32) Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.
 (38) Western Process Engraving Co., 369 Natoma.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS

- Hoffschneider Bros., Brady and West Mission
 Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.

MAILERS

- Rightway Mailing Agency, 391 Jessie.

NOTE.—The office of the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco is located at 312 Fourteenth street. Business Agent George A. Tracy and Secretary W. C. Booth may be addressed as above.

Shocked the Newsboy.

A doctor was annoyed by a small newsboy, who would run into his surgery and yell, "Evening paper!" in a way to startle the patients. Thinking to break him of the habit, the doctor stretched a wire across the room, arranging it so that a skeleton hanging in a closet would slide out by pulling a string.

The next day when the boy appeared in his usual noisy way, the skeleton danced out in front of him, shaking his bones in a most terrifying manner. The boy gave one yell and disappeared down the stairs.

Thinking that the trick might have been rather severe, the doctor went down to the street to reassure the boy, whom he found hiding behind a tree. He called to him to come back, but the boy shook his head.

"No, you don't!" he yelled. "I know you, if you have got your clothes on!"—*Ex.*

Amusing a Humorist.

George Ade, the humorist, whose writings delight the readers of the New York *Herald*, is not so easily amused as he is amusing. On his recent European trip Ade spent a great deal of his time in the Amerika's smoking room, but, as his wont is, was quiet. The humorists of the smoking room clustered about Mr. Ade night after night. They told him all their latest stories. They did their best to shine before the young man. One evening, toward the end of the voyage, they begged Mr. Ade to tell a story in his turn. "We have done our best to amuse you," said a Western millionaire. "We have given you many a yarn that will come in useful when you get to work on your next book. Now it's your turn. Fire away." Mr. Ade pondered a moment. Then he said: "I can't tell you a story, gentlemen, but I'll ask you a conundrum. What is the difference between me and a turkey?" Everybody gave the conundrum up. "The difference between me and a turkey," said Mr. Ade slowly, "is that the turkey is not stuffed with chestnuts until after it is dead."

Don't buy the *Ladies' Home Journal*, *Saturday Evening Post*, *Delineator* and *Red Book*. They are unfair.

WAGE-EARNERS MUST STAND FOR COLLECTIVE BARGAINING.

The efforts that are being put forth by the enemies and traducers of trade unionism, who, with cant and raillery, cry, "Liberty and freedom to the individual to work as he chooses," aim to destroy that very freedom and liberty which they advocate, and which they, forsooth, know can only be maintained by the collective action of the wage-earners, who, banded together under the flag of trade unionism, can and will maintain that freedom of contract which they have sacrificed so much time and labor to secure. How is it possible, we ask, for the wage-earner to maintain any semblance of freedom, and the right to contract his labor as an individual, when the tools of production are no longer his, and against the monopoly and greed that infests our land? Do capitalistic interests in this age stand alone? Do they apply the open shop in their own affairs? Who ever heard of capital standing divided when its interests were assailed? Has there not always been a hurrying and skurrying to close the ranks, and, has not an all-stand-together policy been adopted? Does not the very foundation of our government teach collective action in all things that stand for the liberty and freedom of a nation? Why did the revolutionary fathers join themselves together? It was to withstand oppression. Why the war of the rebellion? Was it not for a united people and nation? What has made our republic what it is to-day as it stands forth boldly before all the nations of the world in all its greatness and glory? Our answer is, its unity, secured at an awful cost and sacrifice of life, bathed in the blood of the common people.

The price of liberty is the ever-watching vigilance of a united people. The price of liberty to the toiler under the wage system is unity of action and collective bargaining in all that pertains to his economic and social advancement. Without this unity the freedom and liberty which our enemies prate and rant about is a myth. Take and disband your Bricklayers and Masons' International Union tomorrow; let each member act independent of his fellow worker and bargain for the price and conditions under which he will labor, and what will be the result? Why, the man who has only his labor to sell will be absolutely at the mercy of the man whom he must sell it to. To attempt to bargain for it, or do anything in the way of bettering his condition as an individual workman will mean instant dismissal, and he will walk the streets in idleness and wretchedness. The wage-earners must stand shoulder to shoulder. Let the open shop cry go on, while we press onward, perfecting by still wiser and more worthy legislation a structure that all the Van Cleaves and Parryites this side of hell can not destroy or put asunder.

Proprietors of various binderies in Columbus, O., whose employes, numbering sixty, struck for an eight-hour day, in accordance with the demand of the national organization, agreed to the terms of the strikers and they returned to work.

The Co-operative Bank and Trust Company of Oklahoma City, promoted by the Farmers' Union and the labor unions of Oklahoma, has been chartered with a capital stock of \$500,000. No stock is to be sold except to union men.

F. M. Ryan of Chicago has been re-elected general president of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers over Dave Jennings of Cleveland. The convention will meet in Indianapolis again next year.

The number of employes in the divisions of building, construction, municipal work and engineering of the Panama canal has been reduced 25 per cent because the appropriation is less this year than last.

Ask for Penn's Banker and Penn's No. 1 Chewing. Union made.

GOODS MADE IN SWEATSHOPS.

The average resident of the small town or of the farming district has little conception of conditions which prevail among the working classes of the large cities. Now and then some article may appear in a magazine or newspaper relating to the "sweatshop" system, but few understand what this means. It is simply this: In the garment-making line and kindred industries different articles of goods are made by contract for so-called manufacturers. The sweatshops are found in the closely crowded tenement districts, and generally are small rooms into which the workers are crowded. The different garments are cut out to be sewn together to the sweatshops which serve as a living place as well as a workshop. Each worker receives so much per dozen for garments sewed, and the price is barely sufficient to pay living expenses. A woman will work all day sewing shirts together, and will receive from 40 to 50 cents for her labor. Those who work on shirts confine themselves to this particular line; the ones who sew trousers, the same, and the coat-makers and vestmakers are all confined to their particular classes of work. What they receive is so scaled down as to allow the poorest kind of an existence. These shops are controlled by men who dispose of their goods to houses which compete with the regular dealers throughout the country. "Keep the price of production at the lowest," is the motto of these manufacturers, and the result is worn out and miserable women and children whose unfortunate circumstances compel them to thus labor in order to buy food.

Benevolent associations and societies for the prevention of crime have repeatedly tried to break up these horrible places, but they manage to exist in every city of any size, particularly in Eastern cities. People who live in the country can assist in preventing the operations of these shops by not patronizing any concerns which make extraordinary offers in the line of clothing for men and women in catalogues and circulars sent through the mails. It is such concerns that support the sweatshop system. No reputable clothing dealer handles sweatshop goods. So, therefore, the entire output of the factories go to the concerns that do a miscellaneous class of business by mail throughout the country. It is only the very cheapest kind of clothing that comes from the sweatshops. The better classes are manufactured in large and roomy factories, where there is plenty of fresh air and light, and where men and women are paid good wages, and these are the classes of goods sold by the regular trade.

There is danger in wearing clothing made in the sweatshops, as owing to the closely crowded rooms and general squalid conditions, germs of disease are plentiful, and it has been known that smallpox, measles, scarlet fever and other infectious diseases have been carried and spread throughout the country by clothing from these infected places.

According to announcement made on January 5, an aggregate of 5000 men were re-employed on the 13th by many large industrial plants in East St. Louis, Ill., and vicinity.

The plants of the Republic Iron and Steel Company and the Youngstown Steel and Tube Company at Youngstown, O., have resumed operations, giving employment to 8000 men.

The big miners' strike at Newcastle, Australia, is over. The miners went back to work on their own terms.

Don't buy the *Ladies' Home Journal*, *Saturday Evening Post*, *Delineator* and *Red Book*. They are unfair.

The Shenango Valley (Pa.) steel plant resumed operations on December 29, after an idleness of ten

A first consignment of immigrant domestic servants left London for Sydney, Australia, recently.

MEANING OF GOOD WAGES.

The other day a small news item announced that the Reading company alone, on a certain day, would hand its mine workers one million four hundred and fifty thousand dollars in cash. This was one month's pay.

On the same day other companies in the same town paid out other millions.

And this payment of a million four hundred and fifty thousand in one month to one little group of workmen is a very small payment comparatively. In one payment the iron workers out in Pittsburg received in cash much more.

All over the United States these millions—ten, hundreds of millions—are being paid to workers.

Do you realize that this money, if paid on a Saturday, is spent by the following Monday night? Do you realize that the nation, the merchants, all prosperity depend on this distribution of wealth through the medium of working people?

And you know how much it means for the prosperous classes, for the richest classes, to have good wages paid all over the country to the workers.

It is not the individual worker who gets the most benefit from high wages. At most he has enough to get along. He gets just about as much on Saturday as he is compelled to spend on Monday.

Those that really profit by high wages for workmen are the rich men, the owners of land and houses, the owners of stores, the doctors and all the others.

Instead of fighting good wages as they do, and instead of meeting every little financial difficulty with a cry for a reduction in pay, they ought to have brains enough to see that the salvation of the country is this paying out of enormous sums of money every day throughout the country to workmen who immediately put it into general circulation. Wealth is distributed through workers, and distribution of wealth is the life blood of prosperity.—Ex.

Sydney (Australia) tailoresses are about to prosecute a number of employers, who have defied law and order by violating the terms of the Arbitration Court award.

The native wage earners in Japan are now vigorously demonstrating against the importation of Chinese coolies into the land of the chrysanthemum.

PIANOS, ORGANS AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS bearing this label are **PERFECT**. They are made by competent mechanics having served



an apprenticeship of **NOT LESS** than **THREE YEARS**.

THEY COST NO MORE THAN OTHERS.
If you desire the best, ask for this Label.

DON'T FORGET THAT THE DELINEATOR and LADIES' HOME JOURNAL are UNFAIR



This is the Label of the Journeymen **Tailors' Union**

OF AMERICA used on Custom-Made Clothing

The following named custom tailoring firms are entitled to use the Union Label of Journeymen Tailors' Union of America:

Kelleher & Browne, 11-15 Seventh St.
Abe Jacobs, 2581 Mission St.
H. Levy, 1790 Sutter, cor. Buchanan.
Bert Armstrong, 941 Fillmore St.
Nate Levy, 1020 Fillmore St.
Rosenblum & Abraham, 1050 Golden Gate Ave.
L. J. Borck, 421 Haight St.
O'Connor & Cussen, 132 Van Ness Ave.
L. Lubin, 2425 Mission St.
H. Cohen, 828 1/2 Devisadero St.
Gilligan & Harlow, 530-532 McAllister St.
Dixon & McCrystle, Inc., 445 Van Ness Ave.
McDonald & Collett, 18th and Mission Sts.
T. P. O'Dowd, 174 Church St.
H. LeBaron Smith, 756 Golden Gate Ave.
M. Baum, 935 Valencia St.
Charles Lyons, 1432 Fillmore St., and 731 Van Ness Ave.
W. F. Peters, 3040 Mission St.
A. H. Behm, 3030 24th St.
Jussaitiss & Kainen, 923 Buchanan St.
Joe Fass, 2977 Mission St.
Martin Bros., Market St.
H. Cunningham, 2665 Mission & 1906 Fillmore Sts.
Asher Bros., 1150 Market St.
Imperial Clothiers, 2696 Mission St.
A. Ranwick, 2328 Mission St.
I. Dresner, 1188 McAllister St.
Singer & Co., 470 McAllister St.
Thos. J. Davis, 926 Market St.
The Grand Pants Co., 1503 Market.

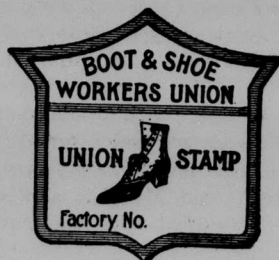
WE TRUST YOU

Furniture, Carpets and Stoves

Largest Stock. Lowest Prices. Remember what others advertise we sell for less.

EASTERN OUTFITTING CO.,

1970-1986 MISSION STREET



Union Members, Be Consistent Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of **Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor**.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for **Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor**, supported by fraud and slander.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET.

BOSTON, MASS.